

POSTMASTERS

LOUISIANA

Gussie Long Harris, Athens.
Willie B. Killgore, Lisbon.

NEW YORK

Frank C. Timm, Attica.
Agnes D. Buckley, Boonville.
Mary B. Sherry, East Patchogue.
Alma H. Jones, East Quogue.
Jennie W. Jewell, Fishkill.
Agnes Rourke, Gansevoort.
Samuel J. Hand, Genoa.
Joseph P. Wilson, Manhasset.
Milton S. Smith, Mayville.
S. Erle Dodge, Newfane.
Sylvester J. Krasniewicz, Pine Island.
Wilbur A. Gruhn, Sea Breeze.
Josephine Westphall, South New Berlin.
Walter Rossen, Vestal.
Parke Higgins, Warsaw.
J. Austin Howe, Weedsport.
Myrtle M. Freeman, Windsor.

SENATE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1943

(Legislative day of Wednesday, September 15, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God our Father, in all the confusion and perplexity of these convulsive days we look up with the inner eyes of deep desire, believing with a faith that will not be denied that somewhere in the universe is a Reality that answers to the noblest hopes which ever flash their bright beams in the darkness. From the misty flats of dull and sluggish moods which so often becloud the radiant faith by which we really live, lift our spirits, we pray, to the height of the historic moment in which we are set.

As day by day within these hallowed walls we stand in the Valley of Decision we would fail not Thee nor our fellow men who, caught in the fell clutch of tyranny, are counting on us for deliverance. Strengthen our will to choose that which is morally excellent rather than that which is politically expedient; so that receiving today the inheritance of yesterday we may transmit it unswayed and unwasted to tomorrow. Bring us to an enduring peace when justice shall roll down like the waters and righteousness as a mighty stream. We ask it in that Name above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, October 6, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

DELIBERATIONS WITH CLOSED DOORS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the order adopted yesterday, the Senate will now proceed to deliberate with closed doors to hear the Senators who recently visited the fighting fronts.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate proceeded to deliberate with closed doors.

After 4 hours and 27 minutes the doors were reopened.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, certain routine reports received this day will be received.

Mr. BARKLEY. As if presented in the morning hour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As if presented in the morning hour.

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. TUNNELL, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1382. A bill for the relief of certain officers and employees of the foreign service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions; without amendment (Rept. No. 448).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1282. A bill for the relief of Eric W. Rodgers; without amendment (Rept. No. 449).

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 1222. A bill for the relief of Jacob Wolozin; without amendment (Rept. No. 450).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 1346. A bill for the relief of the R. B. Walker Funeral Home; without amendment (Rept. No. 451);

S. 1347. A bill to amend section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942; without amendment (Rept. No. 452);

S. 1348. A bill to amend the second paragraph of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; without amendment (Rept. No. 453);

S. 1350. A bill to establish the grades of commissioned warrant officer and warrant officer in the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 454);

S. 1352. A bill to provide for reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost, damaged, or destroyed in such service; without amendment (Rept. No. 455);

S. 1354. A bill to amend the Act approved January 16, 1936, entitled "An Act to provide for the retirement and retirement annuities of civilian members of the teaching staff at the United States Naval Academy and the Postgraduate School, United States Naval Academy;" without amendment (Rept. No. 456);

S. 1386. A bill making it a misdemeanor to stow away on aircraft and providing punishment therefor; without amendment (Rept. No. 457); and

H. R. 1869. A bill authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Cross to George F. Thompson; without amendment (Rept. No. 458).

AMENDMENT OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 3291, Calendar No. 425.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3291) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I shall be glad to make a brief statement with respect to the bill. It deals with the subject of the Federal Housing Administration. It does not create any new functions for the Federal Housing Administration, nor does it appropriate any money. The bill provides for extending the time of operation under title I, title II, and title VI, the provisions of each of which expire July 1, 1944. It is obvious that that period is too short, and that something must be done to extend the time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Maryland a question. In lines 4 and 5 on page 1, I find a provision striking out "\$1,200,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,600,000,000." That provision would authorize an increase of \$400,000,000.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I had not come to that feature. I have been discussing the three amendments which merely extend the time for operations under titles I, II, and VI.

Under title VI, the present authorization is \$1,200,000,000. That has been about exhausted. In order to take care of the projects which are considered necessary in regard to our defense housing additional authorization of \$400,000,000 is necessary.

Mr. McKELLAR. The bill authorizes the appropriation of an additional \$400,000,000. I want to know for what it is to be used.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I will gladly endeavor to explain this item.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The bill does not provide for the appropriation of any money.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that; it would authorize an appropriation.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. No; it would not make any appropriation at all. All it would do would be simply to increase the amount of insurance which can be created by the F. H. A. Last spring Congress fixed the total amount at \$1,200,000,000. It was, however, quite obvious that such amount would not be sufficient, and the developments since then, and the studies made have brought out clearly the fact that we shall have to increase it. Otherwise, the additional war housing will have to be put up by the Federal Government, and the cash will have to be advanced for that purpose, out of the Federal Treasury. Certainly it is better for the United States Government to guarantee the loans by insurance for which it receives premiums, than to advance the entire amounts of the loans.

In order to obviate such a drain on Federal funds, and to permit the F. H. A. to continue to operate under title VI, it is necessary to create the authorization

which will be required for the projects of this year and for those of 1944, by providing for an additional amount of \$400,000,000 of insurance or guaranty.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. There would never be any appropriation, and there would not be any authorization for an appropriation, unless the amount of insurance carried by the Government should result in a loss to the F. H. A., which is not likely, as I understand.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. That is entirely true. Under title I and title VI the insurance fund is about carrying itself. Under title II, \$65,000,000 has been accumulated in the insurance fund; so at this time there is no question whatever before the Senate of an appropriation of money. Title I and title VI are carrying themselves, because insurance premiums received have been about sufficient for all purposes for losses and expenses. Let me emphasize that all the bill attempts to do is to enlarge the amount of authorization for insurance, plus extensions in time, by approximately \$400,000,000 additional required to take care of the housing which has already been provided for, and which is necessary or will be necessary during 1943 and 1944.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me ask if the bill did not pass the other House.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The bill has passed the other House, with several small amendments.

Mr. McNARY. I understand it is desired to return the bill to conference within the next day or two, for consideration there; is that correct?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. It is very urgent, because the F. H. A. has substantially exhausted the \$1,200,000,000; and unless the Congress increases the authorization, it will be necessary that all the housing be constructed by the use of Federal funds, rather than under the F. H. A.'s operations.

Mr. McNARY. Is it the Senator's desire to have the bill passed at once, in its present form, so that it may be submitted to the House, and become a law by the first of the week?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes; that is really imperative; because Mr. Ferguson has told me that unless the bill is passed, he will have to send out telegrams the first part of the week suspending all operations of the F. H. A. under title VI, so far as new operations are concerned.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, at the suggestion of Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, a few days ago I submitted an amendment to the bill, and intended to press for its adoption. However, I find the time is so short and the necessity for immediate action so great that I shall not do so at this time.

I desire to have printed in the RECORD two letters addressed to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] by Mr. Abner H. Ferguson, Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration, setting forth the reasons why he thought the adoption of the amendment was not essential at this

time. I ask unanimous consent that the letters may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1943.
The Honorable GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR RADCLIFFE: The question has been raised as to whether the National Housing Act or the way in which it is administered discriminates in any way against the colored race.

I can assure you that the act does not permit such discrimination and that our rules, regulations, policies, and procedures are drawn and administered impartially and without the slightest discrimination against any group or individuals on account of race, color or creed.

One of the primary purposes of the National Housing Act, expressed in the title of the act itself, is "to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions." We believe this was intended to apply to all housing, regardless of the race or color of the occupant and all of our policies and procedures have been based upon this principle. We do not have one set of property standards and construction requirements for Negro housing and another for housing designed for white occupancy, but insist that both meet the same standards and requirements in order to become eligible for F. H. A. insurance.

The fact that our records as well as our procedures make no distinction between applicants of different races makes it difficult to furnish you with complete figures with respect to the number of mortgages we have insured on properties owned or occupied by Negroes. In view of your interest in the matter, we have been able to secure reports from 26 of our insuring offices containing figures which are interesting, particularly as they indicate the small percentage of applications for insurance of mortgages on Negro housing which has been rejected by this Administration. The applications received by the reporting offices for insurance of mortgages on Negro housing totaled 7,157 units in the amount of \$22,871,994. Out of this total only 531 units in the amount of \$1,797,445 were rejected. These figures show that about 7½ percent of such applications were rejected, whereas our general records, including both white and colored housing on a national basis show a rejection ratio of approximately 19 percent.

From these figures, it is clear that we are insuring a substantial number of mortgages on Negro housing and that only a very small percentage of such applications are rejected by our insuring offices. It is true that in neighborhoods which are well established and where the character and type of occupancy is clear, the F. H. A. under sound underwriting procedure and general mortgage practice does not, under the insured mortgage system, take any action which will result in a change in the character of such established neighborhoods when such change would tend to introduce inharmonious elements which would cause or accelerate deterioration in property desirability or values. Our responsibilities to other property owners in the neighborhoods are clear in this regard and this is equally true whether the established character of the neighborhood is white or colored.

There are, of course, many large and successful Negro housing projects located in and about Washington, D. C., Chicago, Ill., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga., and many other areas, mortgages on which were insured by the F. H. A. In addition, many thousands of individual homes occupied by Negroes have

been constructed in accordance with our property standards and accepted as security for F. H. A. mortgages.

As an illustration of the feeling of the people for whom this housing is constructed, I am attaching a copy of a section of the newspaper, The Negro Freeholder of Houston, Tex., dated Saturday, July 25, 1942. You will note that the entire section of eight pages is devoted to news, comments, and appreciation of the new Clinton Park housing project, the construction of which was financed through the F. H. A. I am informed that these articles were written by Negroes who had no direct financial interest in the project and were not inspired by anyone connected with this Administration.

You will also be interested in knowing that the National Housing Agency, in cooperation with the War Production Board, has recently granted an additional quota of 2,000 dwelling units for Negroes in the District of Columbia under its privately financed War Housing Program. This Administration will cooperate to the fullest extent possible in fulfilling this program.

Sincerely yours,

ABNER H. FERGUSON,
Commissioner.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1943.
Hon. GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR RADCLIFFE: In addition to the statements made in my letter of yesterday, in reference to the attitude of this administration toward racial distinction, I feel that I should call your attention to the following pertinent fact:

In the administration of the National Housing Act we only deal with lenders or mortgagees. We have no relationship with borrowers or builders. The act expressly provides (section 203 (a)) that authority to insure mortgages is only "upon application by the mortgagee." It follows, therefore, that before we can insure a mortgage we must have received an application from a mortgagee. You can readily see that our operations are limited to locations and cases where mortgagees first determine that they are willing to lend their funds.

It is not necessary for me to say to you that we do not have, and never have had, any Government money to lend.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ABNER H. FERGUSON,
Commissioner.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, from what the able junior Senator from Maryland has said, I understand that in the future when we are considering the subject in its larger aspects the Senator will be very glad to consider the proposal which I make to the bill which already has passed the House. Is that correct? I understood the Senator to state that later, when we have a real housing bill before us, he will consider a proposal of the kind covered by the amendment I have offered.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon is entirely correct. I have discussed the matter at some length with Mr. Ferguson. He has told me there is no general policy of discrimination, but that, on the contrary all housing, whether it is Negro housing or white housing, is given the same consideration and opportunities. He has written me two letters in which he makes entirely clear his position. The Senator

from Oregon has placed them in the *RECORD* and so I shall not attempt to read at this time unless some Member of the Senate desires that I do so.

Mr. McNARY. A moment ago I obtained unanimous consent to have the letters printed in the *RECORD*. In that connection, at this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the *RECORD* the amendment I offered sometime earlier in the week, at the suggestion of Mr. Edgar G. Brown.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McNARY to the bill (H. R. 3291) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, viz: On page 2, after line 5, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 5. In the administration of the National Housing Act, as amended, and in making benefits available under the provisions of such act, as amended, there shall be no discrimination on account of race, creed, or color."

Mr. RADCLIFFE. That matter could be taken up later, when the time element is not so important as it is at present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to make a statement at this time. I desire first to read from the act which is to be amended, so we may know what we are doing. We are asked to increase the governmental obligations \$400,000,000, by the bill.

I read from the act which is proposed to be amended:

Provided, That the property covered by the mortgage is in an area or locality in which the President shall find that an acute shortage of housing exists or impends which would impede war activities: *Provided further*, That the aggregate of the principal obligations of all mortgages insured under this obligation shall not exceed \$1,200,000,000.

Those figures would be stricken out by the bill as proposed to be amended, and provision would be made to increase the amount to \$1,600,000,000.

Therefore, what we would be doing would be to enter at this time upon a borrowing scheme, which the Government would guarantee, of an additional \$400,000,000.

The requested increase may be necessary; it may be entirely necessary that we should build \$400,000,000 of housing this fall and the coming winter. Where is the housing to be built, and what is the necessity for it at the present time?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, that question is a rather large one to attempt to summarize briefly.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is what the bill proposes to do, and that is why I am asking the question. I simply want to know what are the facts.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Let me say that those who are familiar with the situation and who realize the need of building new housing in the vicinity of the war plants estimate that so many units will be necessary, and that they will cost approximately \$400,000,000 additional. If their estimates are correct—and certainly we must assume them to be cor-

rect, since they have been gone into very carefully by the Government, by the F. H. A., and by the other authorities interested—what is the alternative? The houses must be built. They will not be built by private capital, except in some cases. This is done under the F. H. A. If the bill is not passed, the houses will have to be built with funds out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. McKELLAR. In effect they will be built out of funds from the Federal Treasury whenever we pass the bill, because the Treasury would underwrite or make bond for the \$400,000,000 additional.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Of course, that goes to the whole root of the F. H. A.—whether the Federal Government should build houses out of its own funds instead of providing a guaranty. That is a question as to which there may be a difference of opinion. All I can say is that so far, from the \$1,200,000,000 of houses and apartments which have been built or are in process of being built, the insurance premiums have been about sufficient to take care of all the losses. I cannot tell what the future result will be, except to say that so far the F. H. A. has operated very successfully and, I think, very efficiently.

The houses must be built. They will be built either by Federal funds, F. H. A. funds, or by private capital apart from the F. H. A.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator defer to me for a moment?

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say that the Senator from Maryland has not explained why it is to be done or what the necessity is or where the money is to be obtained, or anything about it; and by passing the bill we would be entering into an additional obligation of \$400,000,000.

The Senator from Maryland wants the Senate to take the matter on faith, from our Federal representatives. The Senator may be entirely correct about it; the obligation may be an entirely proper one; but so far as the facts now before the Senate are concerned, I do not think the Senate is in a position to pass on the matter. I hope the Senator from Maryland will let the bill go over until we can obtain more information about it; because at the present time, not having the information I think we should have, I should be compelled to vote against the bill.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that the plans have been very carefully worked out.

Mr. McKELLAR. What are the plans? They are plans with respect to certain plants. In what States are the projects to be built? I should like to know something about it. It is proposed to spend \$400,000,000 at this time. I should like to know where it is to be spent, and what is the necessity for it. We have appropriated very large sums for building at every place where there are war activities, and in every field in which war activities may be found in the United States. I should like to know the neces-

sity for it, and I should like to have time to look into the question. I should like to have the bill go over until we can look into it.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. It is not proposed to put up any money at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that. It is only proposed to put the Government behind \$400,000,000 worth of houses. I should like to know the necessity for it before it is done.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the Senator from Tennessee may not quite realize the technical situation which we face. As he knows the Federal Housing Administration does not build houses. The houses are built with money loaned by banks and other lending institutions. The Government guarantees the loans.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. We have heretofore authorized the Federal Housing Administration to guarantee up to \$1,200,000,000 worth of these houses. Up to the present time there has been no appropriation for any losses, because the premiums collected have taken care of the obligations. We all hope, and the F. H. A. hopes, that there will never be any losses. The record of the F. H. A. shows that it is one of the few institutions of Government which have actually made money and turned it back into the Treasury, rather than losing money. The extra \$400,000,000 is to be guaranteed on the same basis as that on which the \$1,200,000,000 has been guaranteed, and for the same sort of housing activities.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator state where the housing is needed? There ought to be some report from the Department as to where the houses are needed, and why we should become liable for another \$400,000,000. It is proposed to accept an I O U for it. It is proposed that we guarantee it. All I should like to have is sufficient time enough to look into the question. It may be that the bill is entirely proper but I do not know anything about what has taken place. We are accepting it on the faith of those who are putting it forward.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and was considered by that committee. Mr. Ferguson, the head of the F. H. A., and others, appeared before the committee, and, as I recall, the bill was unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The bill was unanimously reported. That committee has considered quite carefully what the F. H. A. has done. It has not attempted to analyze carefully each particular project; but the members of the committee are entirely satisfied that the program which has been carried out so far as well as the program which is contemplated are wise and needful. If the Senator from Tennessee would like to have a detailed statement as to what has been guaranteed in connection with the \$1,200,000,000, I can easily furnish the information.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to know something about the \$400,000,000 which

we are about to spend. The \$1,200,000,000 is gone. I want to know about the \$400,000,000. I am asking the Senator, in all good faith, to let the bill go over. There is no binding necessity on the Senate to pass the bill this afternoon. Tomorrow I may be just as strongly in favor of it as he is, but I should like to have time to look into it. The report does not show anything. It refers to the previous act. We are all familiar with the fact that we provided \$1,200,000,000 with which to build these houses; but what is to be done with the \$400,000,000? The report of the committee does not show.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I can explain it in this way: The \$400,000,000 of guaranties do not represent a separate transaction.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course not.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. If the Senator will pardon me a moment, I think I can make some points clear as to the history of the transaction.

Last spring when this subject was before the Senate, and when the extension was made in March of this year, it was realized that the \$1,200,000,000 would not be sufficient to finish the program. At that time the studies had not been carried forward sufficiently far to enable us to know just how much would be necessary. That has now been done as far at least as 1943 and 1944 are concerned. The \$400,000,000 does not represent an entirely new set of operations. It represents a continuation of the original program. For instance, this year there are 33,000 units which cannot be constructed unless this authorization is made. Between 70,000 and 80,000 units are allocated in various sections of the country to complete the present program. Those two allocations together amount to about \$400,000,000. That is the way the amount is arrived at. The \$400,000,000 does not represent new types of projects, but merely a continuation of the existing program.

Mr. McKELLAR. I remember when the scheme was first started. We know all about it, and it has worked very well. But the Senator is asking that the Government commit itself to \$400,000,000 more; and there is not a fact in the report, and the Senator has not stated a fact this afternoon, except that we must take on faith what the administrators say about it. The Senator is unwilling to agree that the bill may go over until tomorrow. It is such a life-and-death matter that he wishes to have the bill passed this afternoon, without giving me an opportunity to look into it. I should like to have an opportunity to look into the question. I think, in common courtesy between Senators, I ought to have such an opportunity.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Let me understand as definitely as I can what the Senator has in mind.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will tell the Senator what I have in mind. I intend to have Mr. Ferguson come here tomorrow and give me the facts about it. It is proposed to bind the Government to the extent of an additional \$400,000,000 with merely a gesture. I should like to know what are the facts. If I have the right to object to consideration of the bill this

afternoon, I shall object. If I have to make a speech on it—

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I shall, of course, not press the consideration of the bill at this time to meet the wishes of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad the Senator has decided not to press the bill.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I very much hope that we can promptly reach a conclusion on this question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will look into it at once.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Otherwise operations throughout the country will be stopped.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have never heard of the proposal before. I understand that the bill was reported on the 28th of September, but it has not heretofore been called up.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator has been trying to obtain consideration of the bill for several days, but other things have intervened to prevent it.

Mr. McKELLAR. All I want is time to look into it. Later I may be just as much in favor of the bill as is the Senator from Maryland, but with such information as is contained in the report, I cannot say now that I am in favor of it.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I shall be very happy to help the Senator obtain any information he wishes between now and tomorrow.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very much obliged to the Senator.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I will tell Mr. Ferguson what the Senator has in mind.

Mr. McKELLAR. And ask him to come to my office tomorrow?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I will go even further than that. I will ask him, when he comes, to bring with him such data as seem to be necessary to show where the various allocations are contemplated.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly the information I want.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Is it not a fact that one of the Housing agencies—either the United States Housing Authority or the United States Public Buildings Administration—is the over-all housing agency to determine whether there is need for any additional housing facilities?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes.

Mr. PEPPER. Then, when the need is ascertained, another housing agency determines what agency shall construct the houses needed. It may be the United States Public Buildings Administration, which builds them as United States projects out of United States funds, or the construction may be allocated to the F. H. A. It may be of a type which can well be financed by private enterprise if guaranteed by the F. H. A. This proposal is a part of the general scheme of providing houses, and is to enable the F. H. A. to perform its part, which may be delegated to it by the over-all housing agency.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. That is true.

I should like to make a supplementary statement in amplification of what the Senator has said. The Federal Housing

Agency does not reach that conclusion on the basis of its own information. It is reached only after very careful consultation with the Army and Navy and other departments of the Government. Then all the information is collected and carefully considered. Thereupon conclusions are reached as to what is regarded as necessary in our program to see that necessary housing for war workers is provided.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States nominating JAMES PATRICK McGRANERY, of Pennsylvania, to be the Assistant to the Attorney General, vice James Rowe, Jr., resigned, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of W. Averell Harriman, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John K. Caldwell, of Kentucky, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ethiopia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the nominations in the Army be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

ORDER FOR SESSION TOMORROW WITH CLOSED DOORS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately after the Chap-

lain's prayer tomorrow the Senate proceeded in closed session, after a quorum call, to hear the remainder of the reports of our colleagues who have just returned from a visit to the war fronts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, October 8, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate October 7 (legislative day of September 15), 1943:

ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JAMES PATRICK MCGRANERY, of Pennsylvania, to be the Assistant to the Attorney General, vice James Rowe, Jr., resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 7 (legislative day of September 15), 1943:

FOREIGN SERVICE

W. Averell Harriman to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

John K. Caldwell to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ethiopia.

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be a brigadier general

Dwight David Eisenhower

To be a major general

Dwight David Eisenhower

To be captains, Judge Advocate General's Department

Nicholas Eugene Allen
James Wesley Booth
George Brainerd Chapman 3d
Edward Burton Crosland
John Marshall Fasoli
William Franklin Fratcher
Frank Joseph Gollings
Joseph Alexandre Guilmond
David Moffatt McConnell
Reginald Conklin Miller
William Dempsey Partlow, Jr.
John Marshall Pitzer
Robert Frederick Hoke Pollock
Gerald Pfau Rosen
Raymond Paul Sharood
William Taylor Thurman
George Clark Van Nostrand

To be chaplains, with rank of first lieutenant

Russell Lloyd Blaisdell
Steve Pettie Gaskins, Jr.
Frank Louis Grafton
Elmer Everett Wehking

To be first lieutenants, Dental Corps

John Alexander Duthie
Paul Joseph Lundell
Frank Monroe Taylor, Jr.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Corps

Alfred Hiller Bungardt
Arthur Lynn Burks
Stanley David Burton
Dan Crozier
Arnold Lewis Field
Joseph Arthur Gautsch
Leo Joseph Geppert

Thurman Knight Hill
Charles Bullard Hooker
Camp Stanley Huntington
Herbert William Jenkins
George Thomas Kelleher
Paul Victor Kiehl
Joseph Davis Lea
Donald Withers Lyddon
Frank Alphonzo Mantz, Jr.
George Deshon McAfee
William Henry Merritt
Hugh Mullan
Orland Stenberg Olsen
James Archer Orbison
William David Tigertt
James Arista Wier
Herman Saul Wigodsky

To be chaplains, with rank of first lieutenant

Warren Earl Ferguson
Maury Hundley, Jr.

To be second lieutenant, Pharmacy Corps

Charles Joseph Mrazek, Jr.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Corps

Irving Abelow
Burton Elias Ezra Adams
John Hawes Amesse
Frank Louis Bauer
Kenneth Lennox Brown
Wilson Gordon Brown
Bernard Tetlow Daniels
William Todd DeVan
Alf Torp Haerem
Welland Angel Hause
Harold Mendez Jesurun
Louis Caspar Kossuth
George Vernon Potter
Thompson Eldridge Potter
Percy Hall Sutley

To be chaplains, with rank of first lieutenant

Harold Francis Donovan
Arthur Henry Marsh

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To Quartermaster Corps

Capt. Samuel Fayette Silver

To Finance Department

Capt. Charles Harlow Miles, Jr.

To Ordnance Department

Second Lt. Raymond Ira Schnittke

To Infantry

Col. Madison Pearson
Lt. Col. Clyde Lloyd Hyssong
Lt. Col. Frank Martin Smith

To Air Corps

First Lt. John Berkeley McPherson
Second Lt. Edward Sterling Abdo
Second Lt. William Edward Byerts, Jr.
Second Lt. Thomas William Fishburn
Second Lt. Alpha Alsbury Fowler, Jr.
Second Lt. Howard Anthony Linn
Second Lt. Robert James Lynch
Second Lt. Ernest Darius Scott, Jr.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be colonel, Field Artillery

Edwin Albert Zundel

To be colonel, Air Corps

Clinton Wilbur Howard

To be colonel, Field Artillery

Charles Manly Busbee
Albert Whitney Waldron

To be colonel, Ordnance Department

Raymond Marsh
Henry Benton Saylor

To be colonel, Field Artillery

Joseph May Swing

To be colonel, Infantry

Charles Wolcott Ryder

To be colonel, Field Artillery

Stafford LeRoy Irwin

To be colonel, Air Corps

Joseph Taggart McFarney

To be colonel, Cavalry

Pearson Menoher

To be colonel, Coast Artillery Corps

Albert Henry Warren

To be lieutenant colonel, Infantry

George Huston Bare

To be first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps

John Edward Burrows

To be colonel, Medical Corps

George Earl Hesner
William Alexander Smith
Edwin Leland Brackney
Edward Jones Strickler
Aubrey Kenna Brown
Frank William Pinger
Neely Cornelius Mashburn
Charles Booth Spruit
Lucius Featherstone Wright
Herbert Hall Price
William Elijah Moore Devers
Samuel Elkan Brown
Clyde Clifford Johnston
Ernest Farris Harrison
Walter Midkiff Crandall
Harry Ainsworth Clark
Malcolm Cummings Grow
Clarence Clinton Harvey
Daniel Currie Campbell
Jose Canellas Carballeira
Clyde Danford Oatman
Carroll Porteous Price
Henry Charles Johannes
Donald Ion Stanton
Charles Beresford Callard
Joseph Hall Whiteley
Clyde McKay Beck
William Clare Porter
James Bliss Owen
Joseph Sherman Craig
Lincoln Frank Putnam
Rufus Leroy Holt
John DuBose Barnwell
Everett LeCompte Cook
Ralph Leslie Cudlipp
Virgil Heath Cornell

To be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps

Gordon Adams Clapp
Kincheon Hubert Bailey

To be captain, Medical Corps

James Arista Wier
Stephen Lawrence Gumpert
Edward Mansfield Gunn
William Maurice Jackson
George Howard Wood
Raymond Arnold Lawn
Carl Frederick Tessmer
James William Humphreys, Jr.
Walter Albra Ricker, Jr.
Charles Fore Wilkinson, Jr.
Elwyn Nickell Akers
William David Tigertt
Joseph Harold Bornstein
Irving Richard Lyman
George Sauter Bozalis
Willard Henry Cleveland
John Fielechy, Jr.

To be colonel, Dental Corps

Roy Albert Stout
Roy L. Bodine
James Jay Weeks
Thomas Joseph Cassidy
Howard Austin Hale

To be colonel, Veterinary Corps

Francois Hue Kari Reynolds
Charles Sears Williams
Fred W. Shinn
Irby Rheuel Pollard
Frank Caldwell Hershberger
Clifford Eugene Pickering
Raymond Randall
Joseph Hiram Dornblaser
Seth C. Dildine

George Leslie Caldwell
Jacob Landes Hartman
John Harold Kintner
Samuel George Kielsmeyer
Oness Harry Dixon, Jr.
John Wesley Miner

To be colonel, chaplain, United States Army

John Ralph Wright
Harry Carleton Fraser

To be captain, chaplain, United States Army

Russell Lloyd Blaisdell

To be colonel, Pharmacy Corps

Arthur Elmer Brown

To be lieutenant colonel, Pharmacy Corps

Thomas Grimsley Hester
William Harvey Kernan
William Clarence Williams
Frank Steiner
Max Verne Talbot

To be major, Pharmacy Corps

Edward Martin Wones
Seth Overbaugh Craft
Douglas Hall
Charles Lawrence Driscoll
Edward James Gearin
Paul Estabrooke Zuver
Orion Victor Kempf
Robert Lee Black
Paul Nixon
Leonard George Tate Perkins
Harold Lincoln Gard
Joe Edward McNight
Homer Clarence McCullough
Joseph Carmack
Louis Felix Williams
Frank Randle Day
Paul Christian Borup

To be captain, Pharmacy Corps

Carrol Conrad Barrick
Thomas Raymond Jones
Cornelius John Curran
Gerard Adrien Belanger
Guy Wycoff Harlow
Wilfred Arthur Emond
Harland William Laver
Eugene Gordon Cooper
Arthur Melville Henderson
Ell Egbert Daman
Everett Walter Partin
Andy Vaughan Little
Omar Kenneth Andrews
Frank Stepczyk
Jacob Bruce Martin
Harry John Nelson
James Thomas Johnson
Glenn Keith Smith
Howard Brim Nelson
Leonard Paul Zagelow

To be first lieutenant, Pharmacy Corps

Claud Dale La Fors
Bernard Korn
Ennis Dallas Sandberg
James Thomas Richards
Paul Cable Larnce
Emerson Beery Taylor
Thomas Floris Criswell, Jr.
Woodrow Charles Herbert
Elliott Powell Rigby
Edward Casimir Rogowski

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To Air Corps

First Lt. Robert Leonard Colligan, Jr.
First Lt. James Gleason Foley
First Lt. Emil Franklin Hawes
Second Lt. James Erwin Crosby, Jr.
Second Lt. Oliver Morton Legg
Second Lt. Richard Concklin Snyder
Second Lt. Roscoe Barnett Woodruff, Jr.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be first lieutenant, Infantry

Robert Emmet Kennington

To be first lieutenant, Field Artillery

William Trabue

To be first lieutenant, Infantry

William Love Latta, Jr.

To be first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps

John Bangs Corbett

To be first lieutenant, Infantry

Alfred Martin

To be first lieutenant, Field Artillery

Carl Kenneth Warren, Jr.

To be first lieutenant, Infantry

John Barwick Strahan

To be first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps

Richard Greenwood Thomas.

To be first lieutenant, Cavalry

William Michael Delaney

To be first lieutenant, Infantry

Francis Marion Smith

To be colonel, Medical Corps

Theo Wallace O'Brien
William Charles Munly
George William Rice
Robert James Platt
James Neal Williams
Rollo Preston Bourbon
Wesley Cintra Cox
Floyd Vern Kilgore
John Christopher Woodland
Walter Leslie Perry

To be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps

Richard Emmons Elvins

To be major, Medical Corps

Joseph Pease Russell

To be captain, Medical Corps

Edwin Stow Chapman
Carl Ziegler Berry
Other Franklin Speaker
Joseph Raymond Henry
Walton Merideth Edwards
George Vernon Potter
Harold Leslie Robinson
William Todd DeVan
John Philip Harney
Harvey George Tousignant
James Howard Smith
Vernon David Pettit
John Nicholas Furst
Lee Frank Ferrell
John Lynch Dixon
Walter Anthony Butkus

To be colonel, Dental Corps

Walter Davis Vail
Clement John Gaynor
Walter Andrew Rose
Alvin Ellsworth Anthony
William Burns Caldwell
Lewis Walter Maly
Glover Johns
Leslie Dean Baskin
Dell Stuart Gray
William B. Stewart
Boyd Lee Smith
Avery Giles Holmes
George Robert Kennebeck
Joseph Lyon Boyd
Richard Foster Thompson
William Swann Shuttleworth

To be colonel, chaplain, United States Army

John Oscar Lindquist
Frank Meredith Thompson
Joseph Burt Webster
Alfred Cookman Oliver, Jr.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be major generals

John Russell Deane
Albert Coady Wedemeyer

To be lieutenant generals

Hugh Aloysius Drum
Ira Clarence Eaker
Barton Kyle Yount

To be major generals

Harry John Collins
Douglass Taft Greene
Ray Edison Porter
William Elmer Lynd
George Wesley Griner, Jr.
David McCoach, Jr.
Stephen J. Chamberlin
Robert Walker Grow
Shelley Uriah Marietta
John Alden Crane
Joseph Nicholas Dalton
George Fairless Lull
Stanley Eric Reinhart
Albert Walton Kenner
Lloyd Edmonstone Jones
Charles Paul Stivers
David Norvell Walker Grant
Robert Lily Spragins
James Luke Frink
Robert Hilliard Mills
Robert LeGrow Walsh

To be brigadier generals

Thomas Francis Hickey
Stuart Cutler
Eric Spencer Molitor
Edward Barber
Paul Edmund Burrows
Hubert Ward Beyette
Charles Morris Ankcorn
Laurence Carbee Craigie
Victor Vaughan Taylor
Merrick Gay Estabrook, Jr.
John Hamilton Hinds
John Sheridan Winn, Jr.
Thomas Francis Bresnahan
Dale Vincent Gaffney
Curtis Emerson LeMay
Emer Yeager
Edward Montgomery
Morris Berman
William Robert Nichols
Edward Julius Timberlake, Jr.
Harold Rufus Jackson
Ralph Francis Stearley
Albert Francis Hegenberger
Henry Anson Barber, Jr.
Leo Thomas McMahon
George Jacob Nold
Charles Edwin Thomas, Jr.
John Macaulay Eager
David Marshall Ney Ross
Nathaniel Alanson Burnell 2d
George Godfrey Lundberg
Earl Hamlin DeFord
David Lewis Ruffner
Harold Lyman Clark
Raymond Whitcomb Bliss
Thomas Raphael Phillips
Kenneth Perry McNaughton
Edward Chambers Betts
Otto Paul Weyland
Raleigh Raymond Hendrix
William Howard Arnold
Charles Roland Glenn
Garrison Holt Davidson
William Carroli Christy
Frank Charles McConnell
John Y. York, Jr.
David Myron Schlatter
Ralph Pulsifer
Donald Weldon Brann
Vincent James Meloy
Mervin Eugene Gross
George Craig Stewart
Russell Alger Osmun
Herbert Slayden Clarkson
Roland Francis Walsh
Francis Henry Lanahan, Jr.
John Merle Weir
Julian Wallace Cunningham
James Maurice Gavin
James Bryan Newman, Jr.
Thomas Harry Ramsey
John Will Coffey
Paul Hyde Prentiss
Malcolm Cummings Grow
John Trott Murray

To be major generals

Frederick Henry Osborn
Leonard Fish Wing

POSTMASTERS

ILLINOIS

Mary L. Brennan, Elkhart.
Leonard L. Riegel, Galatia.
Emily M. Cole, Glenview.
Anna E. Sullivan, Grand Tower.
Paul T. Hartline, Hillsboro.
Lenora B. Dickerson, La Fayette.
Paul F. Lewis, Lawrenceville.
Edward J. Shunick, Monmouth.
Bertha M. Paris, Montgomery.
Mary Convery, Raymond.
Otis M. Lamar, Rosiclare.
Fannie E. Smith, San Jose.
Walter G. McEwan, Sheldon.
Ira Dezouche, Wayne City.

TEXAS

Otto M. Naegelin, Castroville.
Rosa A. Hannes, Eden.
Anna Jo Wilson, Gunter.
Leonard B. Baldwin, Huntsville.
Russell B. Cope, Lorraine.
Hattie M. Welch, Meadow.
Clarence M. Maney, Natalia.
Mary Elizabeth Graves, Port Isabel.
Paulin J. Fowler, South San Antonio.
Charles M. Palmer, Vickery.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Unto Thee, our Father in heaven we offer our tributes of praise and gratitude. We pray Thee to emancipate us from all evil purpose that we shall be worthy to occupy the summits in the realm of virtue. Without divine guidance the still small voice fades, the vision passes and we wander in the wilderness of uncertainty. By Thy spirit enable us to adjust our bearings and our thoughts to the everchanging conditions of these days.

Heavenly Father, there are things we do which even for prayers or tears cannot be recalled. The sharp keen-edged word, the unimproved opportunity, the selfish deed mark our thought upon our country's life; Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. We pray, blessed Lord, for courage that we may make our responsibilities pedestals on which to stand and thus avoid the failure of being untrue to the best we know. O shield us from a regretful past and aim us toward a hopeful future; lift us to the loftiest thought and feeling and these will be our best defense. In our Saviour's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, October 5, 1943, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on Friday, October 1, 1943, the President approved and signed a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 159. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 for emergency maternity and infant care for wives of enlisted men in the armed forces.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 763. An act amending the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; and

S. 1410. An act to amend section 4 of the act approved June 13, 1940.

THE LATE FRANCIS D. CULKIN

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute on our late colleague, the Honorable Francis D. Culkin.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, it is frequently said that death loves a shining mark. The truth of that statement was never better evidenced than when the arrow of death found its resting place in the heart of one of the most beloved members of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. We returned to our duties here but found that we were compelled to take up our tasks without the wise guidance, the cautious counsel, and the genial presence of Francis D. Culkin, of the Thirty-second District of New York. As chairman of the committee, I felt possibly Mr. Culkin's absence more keenly than others, for he had labored with me diligently and helped me greatly to construct the framework of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and to pass all of the legislation enacted since the approval of that law. His profound knowledge of shipping matters has enabled the committee to work wisely and well in creating and maintaining a wise and safe policy. To me he was always a wise counselor, a ready worker, and a faithful friend. Seldom were we in disagreement, and I shall miss him always while I labor on the committee.

The Subcommittee on Steel Shortage and the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of both of which he was a member, adopted a resolution. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include this resolution in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The resolution referred to follows:

Committee Resolution 5

Whereas during the recent recess of Congress the subcommittee on steel shortage of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and the full committee have suffered the loss of Francis D. Culkin, of New York, one of the most industrious, diligent, and faithful members of the said subcommittee and of the full Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, a valued contributor to the achievements of the subcommittee and of the full committee, and an invaluable factor in upbuilding an American merchant marine, in promoting the American fisheries, in expanding the United States Coast Guard, in providing navigation aids, in supporting ma-

rine hospitals, and in upbuilding the Panama Canal: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved—

1. That the subcommittee on steel shortage of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and of the full committee recognize in the death of Hon. Francis D. Culkin, Representative from the Thirty-second District of New York, a loss of a devoted public servant, a faithful Representative, a sterling patriot, and a loving friend whose record in Congress was marked by industry, energy, ability, fidelity, zeal, and patriotism, and whose sound judgment, signal ability, and wise statesmanship were of inestimable benefit to this committee in its deliberations at all times;

2. That this subcommittee and the full committee will ever cherish the memory of their association with Mr. Culkin and will find in the patience, intelligence, and zeal with which he served an example and inspiration;

3. That this subcommittee and the full committee extend to the district which Mr. CULKIN served and to the family which survive him its deepest sympathy in their sorrow; and

4. That these resolutions shall be spread upon the minutes of this committee, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and that a copy shall be sent to the family of the deceased.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler at the opening of the one hundred and ninetieth year of Columbia University, September 29, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio broadcast by the Honorable Francis Xavier Swietlik, dean of the law school of Marquette University.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE PATRICK A. NASH

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply grieved to learn of the death of the Honorable Patrick A. Nash, the chairman of the Cook County Democratic Committee of Illinois, former National Democratic committeeman, who was my personal friend to the end of his long and useful life.

For many years he rendered distinguished service to our State and to the Nation, always contributing to the common welfare as a civic leader of great resourcefulness and distinction. In his passing the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago have lost one of their finest and most outstanding citizens.

It was through the combined efforts of our beloved mayor of Chicago, the Honorable Edward J. Kelly, and Mr. Nash, that Illinois went overwhelmingly for our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in 1932, 1936, 1940.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today at the conclusion of the other special orders that have been entered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MOTIVES BEHIND RATIONING ORDERS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the article I am about to read is taken from the Chicago Daily Tribune, but it was carried in many Illinois newspapers:

HARRISBURG, ILL., October 4.—Ray Durham, southern Illinois civic leader, resigned today from the Saline County Ration Board, on which he was chairman of the panel on boots, kerosene, and stoves. He said in a letter to Chairman W. C. Kane that he was quitting because he is "convinced that every order issued by the Office of Price Administration had its origin in a mind" devoted to "the repression of liberties."

Durham, an insurance man, was formerly mayor of Harrisburg, which is under a commission form of government. He is president of the Kiwanis Club, formerly was head of the school board, and still is a member of that body.

In his letter of resignation, he said:

"My high regard for you personally has caused me to hesitate for several weeks to tender my resignation as a member of the rationing board. But I have come to the definite conclusion that I can no longer allow myself to be connected with a bureau whose regulations and actions I consider absurd and ridiculous."

TIME WAS WASTED

"I have been on this board in some capacity since the program was started and I am convinced that I have not rendered one particle of service or benefit to the citizens of this community, and that my time has been absolutely wasted."

"I am also convinced in my own mind that every order issued by O. P. A. had its origin in some mind that had an ulterior motive for the repression of liberties or else it was inspired by that idea; and that, carried to its ultimate conclusion, will destroy the merchandising of this country, and relegate ultimately all supplies to a Government commissary."

"The distribution of kerosene in this community on the basis of 20 gallons per person per month, with some restrictions as to family size, is an absurdity."

STOVE RATIONING "JOKE"

"The rationing of boots has been provoking and has worked to the benefit of the merchants nearest the board office and to the detriment of the remote merchants. I know of stocks of boots in this county from which not one pair has been sold since rationing started."

"We have had only 1 month of stove rationing and it has become a joke."

"Consequently, as above stated, I consider that my time is being wasted, as well as that of all the people whose applications I have processed. I desire this resignation to become effective at once."

Mr. Speaker, I would say that we in Congress should do something against these left-wing bureaucrats down here

if we are to keep free enterprise in America.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and include therein a short editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes today at the conclusion of the special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two subjects.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE PEARL HARBOR INCIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, it was with real interest that I read a joint Army-Navy statement to the effect that Rear Admiral Husband Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter Short had waived the statute of limitations which would have barred their court martial if not arraigned before December 7, 1943.

Many of my constituents in Montana and, for that matter, many people in the Nation as a whole have been disturbed about the possibility of the Pearl Harbor incident being hushed up. I shared these apprehensions as it is my feeling that this matter needs much more investigation before the true facts are known.

It is still inconceivable to me how Pearl Harbor, the most highly fortified area on the face of the globe, could have been surprised and so successfully attacked as it was on December 7, 1941. I find I cannot agree with the Roberts' Commission's report to the President:

It was a dereliction of duty on the part of each of them (Short and Kimmel) not to consult and confer with each other respecting the warnings (sent from the War and Navy Departments between November 27 and December 7, 1941) and the appropriate measures of defense required by the imminence of hostilities.

To me the cause goes much deeper than fixing the blame exclusively upon Kimmel and Short. A real investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster and the needless loss of lives caused by this tragedy will have to, and must, take place at the first appropriate opportunity. Due to this disaster thousands of lives will be forfeited before this war is won and endless months, if not years, added to our war against Japan. This sacrifice

on the part of our sons, relatives, and friends must be paid for not only in the ultimate and complete defeat of Japan but also in the punishing of those responsible for the Hawaiian disaster whether the fault lies in Honolulu or Washington. It is a story which America is entitled to know and I intend to do my humble best to see to it that the whole shame-ridden tale is told in full. Yes, Japan will answer and so must those of our own citizens who were negligent, careless, and too complacent.

The humiliating unconditional surrender of our forces at Wake, Bataan, and Corregidor can be laid, in part at least, to the Pearl Harbor incident. These men who fought so courageously for us and whose eyes surveyed the skies and the seas for the help that never came, and their relatives and friends who feel they have been betrayed, are entitled to a full and complete explanation. That can come only from Congress and I would be derelict in my duty to my country and myself if I did not declare openly my position on this great American tragedy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by placing therein an article from the Daily Oklahoman.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MUST HAVE MORE OIL TO KEEP 'EM FLYING

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, yesterday some 125 Members of Congress representing a majority of the States of the Union met to discuss and consider the serious problem confronting the Nation because of the rapidly diminishing supply of crude oil, so essential to the prosecution of the war.

At that conference it was pointed out that of the twenty-odd oil-producing States of the Union, all showed a marked decrease in production of oil with the exception of five; that because of the enormous increase in the cost of drilling operations and production, and especially because of the greatly increased cost of wildcat operations, that the hazards of opening and development of new fields and the extension of old ones have been drastically increased.

It was also pointed out that many oil drillers have been forced to abandon drilling operations for the duration because of the intolerable conditions imposed upon the oil industry. The unreasonable and impractical regulations prohibiting the drilling of more than 1 well for each 40 acres has seriously handicapped drilling operations and discouraged the small operator and producer.

The continued unreasonably low price of crude oil, however, is now the most serious handicap to solving the problem

of making certain for the duration the securing of oil and oil products, so vitally essential to the prosecution of the war. Certainly no one can overestimate the importance of making certain sufficient gasoline to keep the bombing planes and the fighters in the air, soften up the enemy, and hasten the end of this tragic struggle. In other words, this is one sure and practical way to "keep 'em flying." Moreover, the fact that 60 percent of all cargo vessels carry oil and oil products to our own forces and our allies is sufficient evidence that oil is not only vitally essential but, under our modern mechanized warfare, it is of paramount importance to assure victory.

Considering the tremendous importance that oil is playing in this war and the further fact that the demand for oil and its byproducts is increasing on all of the far-flung fronts of the world, we cannot afford to take any chance on further reducing our diminishing oil reserves or the inevitable shortage of American oil supply for 1944 and later. Despite the recent testimony of Sumner Pike and others, the fact remains that there has been considerably less oil discovered and brought into production to date in 1943 than during the same period of 1942; and with the cost of wildcatting and operating up more than 40 percent, it is obvious that there will be still less actual production brought in next year unless early and substantial relief is given. Production is what counts, and more production of oil is what the Nation must have.

Unfounded and absurd charges have been made that those of us who have been hammering at this perplexing problem and predicting for months that a future oil shortage was inevitable unless relief were given, were attempting to "bail out" independent oil producers and operators of the country. Such charges and insinuations are not only untrue but are being repeatedly made evidently for the avowed purpose of prejudicing the Congress and the country against an industry that is bending every effort to produce the oil so essential for the war effort. The fact is, however, that hundreds of independent producers of what are known as stripper wells have been forced to abandon or sell them for a song or less to the big oil companies. Last year more than 10,000 small wells were abandoned, sold, or practically given away to the Standard Oil and other major oil companies. That is only a part of the tragic story of what is happening to the oil industry.

At the conference yesterday it was repeatedly suggested by some Members that a special committee be appointed to call upon certain individuals in the administrative branch of the Government. It was asserted that if those in charge knew that 125 or 150 Members of the House were seriously concerned about the impending oil shortage, that we might be able to secure administrative relief, especially with reference to the need for a substantial price increase in crude oil.

Mr. Speaker, as I told that conference, I have served on many committees which

have called on administrative officials with reference to this all-important problem, and I gave notice to the conference of Congressmen that I did not choose to serve on such committee; that I felt then as I have for months that this is a problem of sufficient importance that this Congress can no longer ignore it or refuse to deal with it directly.

Several months ago I agreed to serve on a committee to call on Mr. Prentiss Brown, shortly after the very affable gentleman was appointed director of the O. P. A. It was not only an agreeable conference, but the committee was assured by Mr. Brown that he was much concerned about the problem and agreed that a substantial increase in the price of oil would be helpful to the war effort. Moreover, the committee thought it had his assurance that this would be done and so reported to the Congress and the country. But a very short while thereafter, the O. P. A. director evidently had a change of heart or of mind, or perhaps he may have been told what to do or not to do, for it is a matter of record that he wrote a letter definitely denying such an increase.

Perhaps pending legislation to take from the Office of Price Administration all the functions pertaining to the jurisdiction of oil and petroleum products would be helpful. Most people familiar with the problems of the independent producers and operators agree such functions should have naturally gone to the Petroleum Coordinator in the first place. And I might add, incidentally, that unless the O. P. A. functions more efficiently in the future than in the past, that many other functions now under its jurisdiction should by all means be transferred to other governmental agencies.

One thing is certain. Congress cannot longer refuse to take cognizance of the impending danger and disastrous results of a drastic curtailment of production of the Nation's oil fields. Patience with administration heads has ceased to be a virtue. Immediate and drastic action must be had. The war effort must not be impaired because of a shortsighted, ill-advised, obstinate and arrogant attitude of a Washington bureaucracy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein an article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TOUR OF THE WAR FRONTS BY SENATORS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the entire Senate of the United States is to consider the evidence brought back by the Senators who made the tour of inspection of the war fronts. The Senate is meeting in executive session today to hear them, as the Members believe it to be of such importance.

Yesterday I asked the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to call us in session and to invite the Senators to appear before us. I understand that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORVRS], and the gentleman from South Dakota would like to go further than that. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. I was wondering whether the entire membership of the House should not have the benefit of the views of these Senators, whether they should not be invited to discuss their trip before the House in executive session.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I agree with the gentleman from Illinois that it would be very beneficial if all could have the benefit of their experiences and observations. We are going to be required to pass very far-reaching legislation during this session. I believe every Member would be greatly helped by the information the Senators can impart to us. Their information may mean that many lives and much property can be saved.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

THE SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the uncertainty resulting from the reactionary subsidy program that the Government seems to be insisting on has resulted and is resulting in destroying our military production. Unless that reactionary attitude is abandoned by the administration—and I understand that those who really know what it is all about in the administration realize this—we are going to confront a very serious situation this winter. I hope the people back home will get to understand this and realize what is to blame for the milk situation being as bad as it is.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today at the conclusion of the special orders heretofore agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the Surrender of fascism and include therein a letter received from James Loeb, Jr., and a set of resolutions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

FULBRIGHT RESOLUTION

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, here is a quotation from the Weekly Analysis of Newspaper Opinion, based on the editorial pages and front pages of newspapers serving all sections of the United States, for the week ending September 25, 1943:

THE FULBRIGHT RESOLUTION

House passage of the Fulbright resolution is approved by 89 percent of the press, treated in a noncommittal manner by 7 percent, and disapproved by 4 percent. The approving majority hails the large vote as showing nonpartisan near-unanimous support, as reassuring our allies, as indicative of our great change in policy, as a great step toward world cooperation, etc., and practically all of this group urge the Senate to quick action. The amendment providing that the United States must engage in commitments through constitutional processes is viewed by 16 percent of the approving group as unnecessary but acceptable, while 3 percent praise the amendment and 3 percent stress disapproval of the amendment. Most of the noncommittal 7 percent hold the resolution can mean much or little, while the disapproving 4 percent rather weakly deplore the action and urge the Senate to reject the resolution.

CEILING ON HOGS

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Wilson addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE] may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. LAMBERTSON and Mr. NORMAN asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, in 1938 Lord Runciman went to Czechoslovakia to study the political situation for England. In the Pollyanna manner common to so-called statesmen of that day, he took his golf clubs along. With that kind of thinking and leadership, it was no wonder that Europe turned into a flaming hell.

Today the New Deal leadership of this Congress follows a similar course. This Congress has been back at its post over 3 weeks. What has it accomplished? The answer is, "Nothing." The New Deal bureaucracy marches steadily on toward state socialism and the destruction of free enterprise and the American home. If the American Army leadership fumbled time away like this House, the war would last for 50 years.

IS A POLITICAL TREND INDICATED?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is a well-known fact that the Members of this House are interested in political trends, so, for the benefit of those who are interested, I submit the following:

Last Monday 143 out of the 169 towns and cities in Connecticut held their local elections. The Republican Party made substantial gains, carrying 127 out of the 143 towns and cities holding elections. The industrial city of Norwalk, after 4 terms under a Democratic mayor, went into the Republican column by 3,000; the industrial city of Bristol elected a Republican mayor; and the city of Torrington went Democratic by a scant 20 votes.

Three weeks from now I expect to have the pleasure of advising the House that

the capital city—Hartford—is in the Republican column.

Whether or not these figures indicate a political trend, I leave to the Members of the House to decide.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have a special order for today. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw that order and instead to address the House on Monday next at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement of recommendations by the Michigan Food Conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEFEVRE. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by Judge Wadhams of East Jewett, New York. As a member of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, Judge Wadhams worked out a plan for the League of Nations and observed at close range the cause of its failure. He is presenting a new and more hopeful approach to securing an enduring peace, in this article. The Government Printing Office informs me that this will cost \$22.50 in excess of the allowance, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the Washington Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CLASON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes, and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein two short editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday and Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative programs and any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

OCTOBER 7, ANNIVERSARY OF TWO GLORIOUS VICTORIES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, today is an anniversary dear to the heart of every true American. It is the anniversary of two of the most important victories won by our forebears in the Revolutionary War.

On October 7, 1777, our first great victory was won at Saratoga, which sent a thrill of enthusiasm throughout the struggling Colonies; and on October 7, 1780, a second great victory was won by the Americans, the battle of Kings Mountain.

I call this to the attention of the House at this time because I believe the American people should pay more attention to this date on which our forefathers won those glorious victories in their struggle for the fifth freedom, which is expressed in those two glorious words, "liberty" and "independence."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I have a special order for Friday. I ask unanimous consent that that order be vacated and that I be permitted to address the House for the same amount of time on Monday next, following the legislative program of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, can the majority leader give us some idea of the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Frankly, I am unable to at this time. I doubt if the Commodity Credit Corporation bill will be in a position to be considered.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported out this morning a bill that has passed the Senate with reference to increasing the allowances for certain dependents of those who are serving in the present war. This is an important matter. If a rule is reported on this bill it can probably be considered the middle or latter part of next week, probably Wednesday.

- This is the only bill I know of now that may be brought up for consideration next week, although I do not want to be bound by that statement, as I would have to make further inquiry.

The chances are that a rule will be requested for that bill and that it will be reported out. It is a matter of such importance that I want to bring it up as soon as possible. We cannot do that before Wednesday of next week, so if a rule on it is reported out, I shall probably assign it for Wednesday of next week.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. In addition to the bill which has been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, on which a rule in all likelihood will be requested, the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on urgent request today reported a bill repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act. Also, the gentleman from North Carolina has a resolution pending authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate certain needs for the future development of our air transportation. In view of this situation, I will call a meeting for tomorrow, at which time we may be able to report on these three requests and bring in rules for the measures that are urgent.

Mr. McCORMACK. As to the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the action on which I am aware of and am very glad to note, personally, I do not intend to bring that up next week. I hope a rule will be reported out so that it may be considered in the very near future. However, as far as bringing it up next week is concerned, it is not my intention to do so. It will probably come up the week after next.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I hope the gentleman does not bring up any bill to change our immigration law materially during this war. What the Chinese want is something to fight with and something to eat. They are not interested in changing our laws as they affect the United States. If you start to break down our immigration laws now, as some people would have them broken down, you will literally flood this country from every nook and corner

of the world with people many of whom will be undesirable.

Mr. MICHENER. As I understand the majority leader, the only bill of importance that may be on the agenda for next week is the one from the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is correct.

Of course, I respect the views of the gentleman from Mississippi on the question of immigration. I think this bill is clearly an exception to the position which the gentleman has so consistently maintained. As I understand, this bill is to repeal the exclusion of the Chinese by name, which was certainly an ignoble act, something we ought to remedy, an act passed years ago in an atmosphere of economic pressures.

The repeal of this act would mean that under the quota system 105 Chinese would be allowed to enter this country each year. In view of the fact that the brave people of China are now going into their seventh year of resistance to one of the most vicious peoples the known history of man records, as well as the fact that the Chinese are our allies, I think that the passage of such a law, in addition to being an act of justice on our part, would be distinctly in the best interests of our country. That is my viewpoint. I do not want to get into any controversy or discussion of the bill at this time, but I felt that the opinion of the gentleman from Mississippi, which we respect even in disagreement, should not be permitted to remain unanswered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the Japanese have been waging propaganda through the Black Dragon Society for years to destroy all the immigration restrictions to which the gentleman refers.

As I said, the Chinese want something to fight with and to eat.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then I object, Mr. Speaker.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has just called the attention of the House to the fact that today is the anniversary of the victory at King's Mountain on the 7th day of October 1780. While not many men were engaged on either side in that battle, yet it was a victory for the Americans that had far-reaching consequences. It was fought by men from

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. But I do not intend to say very much save that it was "a great and glorious victory."

But I do want to call attention to the fact, not known by many, that prior to the date of that battle there were appeasers in the Continental Congress, and that these appeasers, not openly, were talking among themselves of making peace with Great Britain by letting Great Britain have the Carolinas, Georgia, and the English part of Florida. It was the victory at King's Mountain that put a stop to this sentiment and this talk among those who would have a peace no matter how they got it. For this reason the battle of King's Mountain has been well called the turning point of the Revolution.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the other special orders, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the other special orders, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MILLER] may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SUPPLY OF CORN FOR EASTERN UNITED STATES

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of Congress who are interested in obtaining corn for the dairy herds in their district, and for their poultrymen, to urge members of the Committee on Banking and Currency to report favorably my resolution—House Joint Resolution 169—removing the ceiling price of \$1.07 a bushel on corn and letting it seek its own level and thereby start corn moving east to our farmers and industries.

This is a very critical situation, and unless our farmers get corn within the next few months it will mean curbing production or going out of business.

I do not understand how the administration, in view of its request for ten and a half billions in additional taxes, can have the temerity to ask for subsidies from Congress which will eventually cost three or four billions more. It is obvious to me that the big taxpayers are already squeezed dry and the small taxpayers are not in a position to pay even half of the proposed ten billions in new taxes.

It makes the entire financial situation utterly absurd to talk about subsidies, which will mean merely taking the money out of the pockets of the poor people to pay subsidies to the farmers they do not

want and starting a most vicious system. Instead of trying to soak the poorer and middle-class taxpayers more, the policy of the Government should be to cut down expenditures and save at least \$4,000,000,000. There are today 3,000,000 men and women on the Federal pay roll, and I believe if they were cut in half we would have just as good, if not better, efficiency in the Government.

The New Deal, instead of thinking up methods of spending more money and increasing the tax burdens of the wage earners and the middle classes, should concentrate on trying to save and stop governmental waste and extravagance now existing on the most colossal scale in our history.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a quotation from a speech made by John Garfield, motion-picture star.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, in addition to a permanent loss to the committee, the Congress, and the Nation, in the departure of Francis D. Cullin, has suffered materially a further loss in the departure for service in the Navy of another of its members, James E. Van Zandt, one of the most industrious, informed, and patriotic members of the committee, whose splendid patriotism has led him into the war. The loss to the merchant marine in this respect is a gain for the Navy. We envy them that gain. Our loss cannot be expressed in words, for he was one of the hardest workers and most genial members on the committee. Always friendly in his approach, he was deeply beloved by all members of the committee. We shall miss him much. We wish him well, and we hope the fortunes of war bring him back to the Congress soon, and all of us on the committee would welcome him to his old position on the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries has adopted the following resolution in fond memory of his service with us.

The resolution is as follows:

Whereas on September 23, 1943, the Honorable James E. Van Zandt, a Member of Congress from the Twenty-third Con-

gressional District of Pennsylvania, notified the Speaker of the House of Representatives that he had submitted to the Governor of Pennsylvania his resignation as a Member of the Seventy-eighth Congress, effective at 6 p. m. September 24, 1943; and

Whereas the Honorable James E. Van Zandt has been for many years one of the most loyal industrious, and zealous members of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives, and by his distinguished, loyal, patriotic, and faithful work and his genial companionship at all times has won for himself the abounding affection and lasting love of all members of the committee; and

Whereas his services with this committee have been characterized by industry, efficiency, great patience, profound skill, and untiring energy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, in session assembled, wish him the greatest success in his new fields of endeavor and the greatest achievements in his new labor, with the abiding assurance to him that his colleagues here will never forget his past labors, his loyalty, his friendship, fidelity, and his zeal, and we wish to assure him that his loyalty, fidelity, and friendship here fill us with a deep sense of personal loss, which, though poignant, will be somewhat alleviated by the conscious knowledge that though absent in the flesh he will be with us in the spirit, and that our prayers for his safe return and our best wishes will follow him until we, or at least some of us, will be privileged to share gladly that victory which he will have helped to win for us; and be it

Resolved further, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this committee and that a copy shall be sent to Mr. Van Zandt.

THE COAL SUPPLY

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the War Labor Board for some time has had the settlement of the coal situation. They should act at once. The bituminous-coal stock is 30,000 tons below normal. The anthracite stock is much less. The stock of bituminous coal is steadily decreasing at the rate of 6,000 tons a month. We cannot win the peace for this country and the world if peace in the coal industry is not brought about. Intense suffering will result in hundreds of homes. Industry cannot function without bituminous coal. It is a very dangerous situation.

AMENDING THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 755) to amend the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended, so as to give protection to persons in military service, and their dependents, as to certain mortgages.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Alabama to briefly explain the bill?

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of the Federal Housing

Act when a mortgagor defaults, the mortgagee is protected out of the fund provided in the act for insurance of mortgages on residential construction and bonds are delivered to take care of the obligation, such bonds to bear interest at not more than 3 percent. The provision of the bill before us provides that where foreclosure is postponed because of the fact that the mortgagor is in the armed service, the interest on the bonds will be paid from the time of default rather than from the time of final foreclosure. That is all there is in the bill. It has the unanimous report of the Committee on Banking and Currency and officials of the Federal Housing Authority.

Mr. WOLCOTT. In short, it makes effective the provisions of sections 302 and 306 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act which otherwise would not be applied to F. H. A. loans?

Mr. STEAGALL. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of section 204 (a) of the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following: "And provided further, That with respect to mortgages to which the provisions of sections 302 and 306 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as now or hereafter amended, apply and which are insured under section 203 of the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended, and subject to such regulations and conditions as the Administrator may prescribe, there shall be included in the debentures an amount which the Administrator finds to be sufficient to compensate the mortgagee for any loss which it may have sustained on account of interest on debentures and the payment of insurance premiums by reason of its having postponed the institution of foreclosure proceedings or the acquisition of the property by other means during any part or all of the period of such military service and 3 months thereafter."

SEC. 2. The last sentence of section 604 (a) of the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following: "And provided further, That with respect to mortgages to which the provisions of sections 302 and 306 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as now or hereafter amended, apply and which are insured under section 603 of the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended, and subject to such regulations and conditions as the Administrator may prescribe, there shall be included in the debentures an amount which the Administrator finds to be sufficient to compensate the mortgagee for any loss which it may have sustained on account of interest on debentures and the payment of insurance premiums by reason of its having postponed the institution of foreclosure proceedings or the acquisition of the property by other means during any part or all of the period of such military service and 3 months thereafter."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Since the Japanese launched their attack on the Philippine Islands, I have on several occasions addressed messages on behalf of the American people to the courageous people of the Philippines—expressing our admiration of their heroism and loyalty. I have assured them that the Government of the United States of America will see to it that their independence will be promptly established and—still more important—that it will be protected. The resources of the United States, in men and material, stand behind that pledge to the people of the Philippines. We shall keep that promise just as we have kept every promise which the United States has made to the Filipino people.

The Philippine Government, now in the United States, has been collaborating with the rest of the United Nations in the united task of destroying our common enemies in the East and in the West. As I stated on August 12, 1943, the United States in practice, regards the Philippines as having now the same status as the governments of other independent nations—in fact all the attributes of complete and respected nationhood.

I am sure that the American people believe that the Filipino people have earned the right juridically to be free and independent.

The date now set by statute and by the vote of the people and the Legislature of the Philippine Islands for independence is July 4, 1946. It is possible, however, that the fortunes of war will permit an earlier consummation of this joint will of the American and Filipino peoples.

I, therefore, recommend legislation by the Congress giving the President the authority, after consultation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, to advance the date provided in existing law and to proclaim the legal independence of the Philippines, as a separate and self-governing nation, as soon as feasible.

If the Congress takes this action, there are several steps which, in my opinion, are necessary to make good our pledge that the independence of the Philippines will be protected in the future and to give them the opportunity of economic rehabilitation which is their due.

I, therefore, also recommend:

1. That the Congress make provision authorizing the President of the United States and the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands to enter into immediate negotiations and take the necessary steps to provide for full security for the Philippines, for the mutual protection of the islands and of the United States, and for the future maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

2. That the Congress make provision for determining the adjustments necessary in the existing provisions of law which govern the economic relations between the United States and the Philippines, so as to assist in making the Philippines, as an independent nation, economically secure wherever possible.

3. That the Congress make provision for the physical and economic rehabilitation of the Philippines made necessary by the ravages of war which the invaders have inflicted upon them.

All of this is due to the Filipino people in recognition of their heroic role in this war, the political ties which have bound us together, and the bonds of friendship which will join us together in the future.

Such action on the part of the Congress would assure the Philippine people again of our sincerity of purpose, and of our resolution to accord them as soon as feasible the legal status of complete freedom, independence, and nationhood to which, as a member of the United Nations, they are entitled.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 6, 1943.

CONTESTED ELECTION—SULLIVAN AGAINST MILLER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House which was read, and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Elections, No. 3, and ordered printed:

OCTOBER 6, 1943.

The honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives the contest for a seat in the House of Representatives for the Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District of the State of Missouri, John B. Sullivan against Louis E. Miller, notice of which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the House; and also transmit herewith original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto.

In compliance with the act approved March 2, 1887, entitled "An Act Relating to Contested-Election Cases," the Clerk has opened and printed the testimony in the above case, and such portions of the testimony as seemed proper to the Clerk, after giving the requisite notices, have been printed and indexed together with the notice of contest, and the answer thereto and original papers and exhibits have been sealed up and are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections.

Two copies of the printed testimony in the aforesaid case have been mailed to the contestant and the same number to the contestee, which, together with a joint letter of the parties to the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmitting a stipulation to dismiss the contest, will be laid before the Committee on Elections to which this case shall be referred.

Yours respectfully,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE TO DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Military Affairs Committee of the House may have until

midnight tonight to file a report on the bill S. 1279.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, following the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], and in order that the House may have definite information, it is the intention to bring up this bill on next Wednesday.

Mr. MICHENER. That is the draft bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; it is the bill providing for additional allowance to dependents of servicemen. The bill which the gentleman from Michigan has in mind is the bill which passed the Senate on yesterday.

Mr. MICHENER. It is the same bill to which the majority leader made reference a few months ago?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and insert a brief editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] is recognized for 20 minutes.

THE FOOD SITUATION

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, we have been back very nearly a month, and I cannot see any evidence that we have accomplished a great deal. We have done a lot of shadowboxing, we have said a lot of things here in the House. But frankly, I cannot feel as much encouraged as I did when I came back from the congressional recess. That respite of several weeks imbued me with enthusiasm for action that returning to close contact with the folks at home always gives me. And so, frankly, I was very glad to hear at least a feeble attempt on the part of the majority leader today to announce some forthcoming legislation. I think it is about time, as we have been here nearly a month, that we should begin to do something. There was not one of us, when we were going around in our home districts this summer, who did not find people in a state of unrest because of the deplorable situation in Washington.

As I have said, we have done a lot of shadowboxing; we have set up the bureaucrats down town as straw men and have had a lot of fun knocking them down. Back home, we talked about ambitious programs, flailed the air with our arms, waved the flag, and made impressive speeches as to what we were going to do when we got back to Washington. But to this day, aside from the passage of one or two important measures, we have not done a single thing since we returned from the congressional recess.

I say that we are fiddling while Rome is burning, and I feel that the time has

come for action. I think it is time that we took the bull by the horns and saw to it that this food-for-victory program, which is so important toward the winning of this war, was put into force and effect in real earnest by the various departments and agencies of the Government. We should insist that feed be sent or brought into the Northeast so dairy cattle and poultry flocks that need it can survive.

I think it is time we took action in the interest of the servicemen and bring into this House measures which will benefit the dependents of the men in service. I am glad to hear that a bill has been reported from the Military Affairs Committee. I have not yet read the report, but I am happy to learn that there is some step being taken to improve the lot of the wives of servicemen and their dependents. Personally I am afraid we will not give them enough. But I sincerely hope that action will be forthcoming before long to increase the allotment for wives and dependents of these men who are striving with might and main to win this war.

You cannot do much toward raising a family on \$50 a month. It will not go very far, and when you have one or more children—and, in many instances, three or four, as in the case of many fathers who are being sent to the colors—it is absolutely impossible to support those children on the allotments which dependents are now getting. No instance has come back to my attention in my district of any wife wasting the money that has been allotted to her; I have not seen any example at home of the funds sent to the servicemen and their families being wasted.

As I have said, this House must take the responsibility to pass legislation to increase soldier allotments.

I want to discuss the food-for-victory program for a few minutes this afternoon. Last night I heard a group of agricultural authorities say that unless corn is shipped into the Northeast, unless feed is brought to the farmers of up-State New York, there is going to be a milk shortage throughout the entire metropolitan district of New York and in other big cities that will be serious indeed before the winter is over.

The remedy, in my opinion, is for the O. P. A. to lift the ceiling price of \$1.07 per bushel on corn, which I am told is holding that feed in the Middle West at the present time and keeping it away from the dairy cattle and poultry flocks in up-State New York.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I want to inform the gentleman from New York, as one coming from a district in Nebraska that raises corn, that we are not holding back any feed from your part of the country; we need the feed in that section to meet the demands at home.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Then, why is it that only last night I talked with men from dairy organizations of my district who said there was plenty of

corn throughout the Middle West and the only way to get it moved to the Northeast is to raise the ceiling price?

Mr. STEFAN. Since the gentleman from New York has made his first talk on the corn situation and the alleged report that the farmers in the Middle West were holding corn from other parts of the country, I made some inquiry in the Department of Agriculture. I am told that they have recalculated the parity price for the new corn crop. There may be some increase in the parity price, but I do not see that there is any possibility of increasing the ceiling price on corn at this time, from information that I get.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Very well. It simply means that we cannot get corn into the Northeast; we cannot get the feed needed for the dairy cattle and for the poultry flocks to meet the demands of food in the city of New York and the rest of the big metropolitan districts. This means that they are going to have to go without milk and dairy products and without eggs, to say nothing of the dearth which the armed forces will feel in these products that the Northeast raises.

I know you will be interested—I know the gentleman from Nebraska will also be interested—to know that New York State is third in the production of agricultural commodities in the entire Nation. He may share the general impression prevalent in some parts of the country that up-State New York is identified as the tail on the city of New York. Such is not the case, I want to assure him, even though up-Staters are about the last to get any consideration down here in Washington.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The producers of corn and feed in my State are producing a gigantic amount of corn and are raising and are just as much interested in sending to your farmers as much feed as they possibly can; they are interested in your farmers as well, but let me tell the gentleman something about the corn situation in Nebraska. In some parts of the Middle West we have had another drought which hit some sections of the Corn Belt, and we have only raised about 50 percent of the normal crop this year. Then the Commodity Credit Corporation came into some of the drought-stricken counties and took practically all of the Government-owned corn out of those counties and shipped it to other parts of the country for commercial uses.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. They have not been moving that corn into our section of the country.

Mr. STEFAN. With the result that we have to put the corn to use back at home.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. I hope there will be no quarrel between the eastern representatives of the farmers and the midwestern farmers, because the only way we are go-

ing to be able to get corn is to raise the price of corn from its present price of \$1.07 per bushel, because the midwestern farmers can feed it to their hogs and get \$1.30 out of it.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am sorry, I cannot yield further.

Mr. STEFAN. The difficulty is the people have been keeping down the price of corn.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Let me say this: That we have got to have the corn that the people of the Middle West are producing and if the O. P. A. or the Secretary of Agriculture, who, as I understand, has the final say, are to bring any relief it is time they woke up and furnished the corn to the Northeast, and provided a break for the consumers, city and rural as well.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I am going to make a few remarks later in which I am going to point out that I have a telegram from my district which states:

Both our feeders and grain dealers are up against it. The feeders are disposing of their stock for want of feed and elevators will be put out of business.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. All the figures we have at our disposal indicate there is a lot of corn out there. The reason we cannot get it moved into our part of the country is because of the \$1.07 ceiling price. They have stubbornly insisted on leaving that price where it is all summer, and they will not even raise it a few cents. So for that reason I hope that some action will be taken. I have tried, and other Representatives from my section have tried, to get some settlement, some solution to this serious problem.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Will the gentleman support legislation in this House to give the farmer parity for his corn?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am a member of the Agricultural Committee and I have supported parity price for agricultural commodities.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. What I am talking about now is will the gentleman now, today, support a bill to give the farmers parity for their corn?

This administration for 10 years has been promising the farmers parity, but what do they get? They get \$1.07 on the Chicago market today. When by feeding that corn they can get a ceiling price of \$1.15 or more, why should they sell it?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. As I see it, it has passed beyond this House, it has passed into the hands of O. P. A. They regulate the price as they see fit regardless of what the Secretary of Agriculture wants or says; his voice seems to have no influence on the action taken down there.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. That is why I ask the gentleman if he will sup-

port legislation to fix a decent price to the farmer, the price that this administration has promised them for 10 years?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Let me ask the gentleman what he wants as a price for a bushel of corn?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I am asking the gentleman if he will support legislation to pay the farmer parity for his corn?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. What is parity on corn?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. It is my understanding that parity on the Chicago market would be \$1.15 per bushel and I believe the farmers should get at least that.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I have been told they would not release corn even though they put it up to \$1.20 a bushel or higher. However, I don't pretend to know about that. What I do know is that the New York milkshed is going dry unless we get some feed and get it quickly. The end of October, I am told by various dairy organizations, is the deadline for feed. There is no available corn left thereabouts. The granaries of the distributors of corn and other feeds are empty.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We have in southwestern Minnesota—and I think the same thing applies throughout the area extending down from Sioux City into eastern Nebraska—the greatest corn crop we have ever had; I think it is almost assured now in that country. We have a 92-cent ceiling or thereabouts. I believe that we would flood your eastern market with corn if they would permit us to sell our corn at the Chicago ceiling price in Tyler, and not in Chicago, at \$1.07. I would like to see you get that corn from that great producing area, and I am talking about my own producing area, every possible bushel that the gentleman's people could consume.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Answering the gentleman from Minnesota, I will say we have appealed to the Secretary of Agriculture. I appealed to Judge Jones yesterday when he testified before the Committee on Agriculture. I asked him if he would see to it that the ceiling price was lifted. I have appealed to O. P. A., I have appealed to every agency that I know of, but they all steadfastly resist any suggestion to allow a rise in that price. This, I am told by the farm groups in my country, would be a solution to the whole problem and the only solution that we have.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. CASE. What did Judge Jones say yesterday when the gentleman asked him to raise the ceiling price of corn?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. He did not say anything definitely.

Mr. CASE. Did the gentleman ask him whether or not he would have authority to recommend a change that would be followed?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. According to him the Secretary of Agriculture has the last word. The Secretary of Agriculture can disapprove of that \$1.07 ceiling price. He is able to do that because it was provided at the time Congress passed the bill last year.

Mr. CASE. Was there any discussion about establishing a proper relationship between the various ceilings so that if the price of corn was changed that the feeder of cattle would get an even break with the hog raiser?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Yes; I believe according to what he said—and we can only go by what he said—I believe it was his intention to make ceilings equitable among all groups of feeders.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. What did he say about helping the feeder out, in answer to the question of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. He was indefinite in his answers to some questions asked him. Here is another thing, if I can get the chance to bring out this matter. I talked to him about the Commodity Credit Corporation. For my part I am dissatisfied with the way the Commodity Credit Corporation has been handling things. To my way of thinking they are squeezing out a lot of private dealers. They are withholding feed from some.

The C. C. C. should be using every available channel for the distribution of foods throughout our section. When I asked Judge Jones he assured me that he would see to it that the Commodity Credit Corporation did use all these available food agencies. I, for one, hope he means what he says, because these feed dealers are having a very hard time of it. The C. C. C. is not utilizing the facilities of the feed dealers and distributors as they should, and that is one of the main reasons the farmers of my section are not getting the feed they ought to have, and that they must have, in order to carry out the war-food program.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. CASE. If the gentleman will permit this observation, it is my thought that the Committee on Agriculture should take the bit in its teeth, so to speak, and report out to the House legislation that would bring about a proper relationship between the ceilings on food and on livestock. In doing so they must take into consideration the natural relationship between corn and pork and make the ceilings on other types of livestock correspond to the support price on hogs.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I agree with the gentleman. I want, however, to get to another phase and that is a brief review of some of the other things that Judge Jones mentioned in his testimony yesterday. I kept trying to get some information out of his jurisdiction over these various agencies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, in order to conclude my statement, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds the gentleman that there are about an hour and a half of other special orders yet on the calendar. Nevertheless, the Chair will put the gentleman's request, and he may proceed if those having the other special orders do not object.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that he proceed for an additional 5 minutes?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Did I understand correctly that the gentleman believes an increase in the price of corn will solve the problem of the farmers in his district?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. That is exactly what I was told. I have been assured by the dairymen, by the Grangers, by the agricultural experts in my district that that is the one solution to the problem: To lift the price of corn, to let it seek its natural level so these farmers in the Middle West can dispose of their corn. I am not prepared to say whether the price should be \$1.25, \$1.35, or \$1.40, but the experts to whom I talked said that the price of corn should be allowed to seek its proper level and that when it reached that level the whole problem would be remedied in a very short time.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. May I make this observation to the gentleman, then? Week before last a weekly paper in one of our counties of about 15,000 population carried notice of 10 auction sales in 1 week. Nine of those auction sales were for the purpose of selling out livestock and the herds because the farmers out there at the present price of grain, particularly corn, could not continue with the present price of milk. What is the gentleman's answer to that question?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. In my district there have been a tremendous number of auction sales. I think there have been as many, if not more, than in the gentleman's district.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The point of my question is that if they have to sell off their herds because the price of corn at its present level is too high, would they not have to sell off more herds if the price of corn were raised still higher? Would that be a solution to the problem?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. According to the dairymen who know, men with whom I have talked about it tell me that is the solution to the problem. I have explored other phases of the problem, but I am told by these experts that if the price of corn were lifted above \$1.07 it would solve the problem. I am not prepared to say whether it should be lifted to \$1.25, \$1.30, or \$1.35.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield for one more question?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does not the gentleman believe the farmers know more about it themselves than the experts?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The only experts I talked with are the farmers themselves. They are experts enough for me. And they do not have to be too expert to know they cannot get corn; they want it and must have it if they are to do their part in the food-for-victory program.

Let me say further that Judge Jones in appearing before our committee would not agree with any of the members when they kept pressing him and trying to get him to say that he should have jurisdiction over a number of these agencies that were pulling in different directions. Unless someone is given the power to make these agencies operate together, make their efforts cooperative, supplementary, and uniform in the direction of helping the American farmer, they might just as well quit trying to have a program, because they will not accomplish anything until this happens. Whenever we asked Judge Jones why he could not do this he would say he had no authority over this question; that we had better go to the Commodity Credit Corporation or some other agency that had charge of it. The result was that we were playing a great game of round robin and were unable to get anywhere, because the authority was not under any one head, as I frankly feel it should be. The only excuse he gave us was that this was a pretty big country, and we had a lot of different and diverse problems that he could not settle.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Does not the gentleman think, though, in fairness to Judge Jones, that he did point out very clearly that he was not in a position at this date to give us the recommendations that he got from the rural sections of this country as to the program for another year? Did he not kind of give us the assurance that he was going to try to bring order out of chaos?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I do not want to be unfair in my criticism, but I have given my reactions and have stated the problem that faces me in my district. I wish Marvin Jones all the success in the world. His is a most difficult assignment, and I am sure he recognizes that for his food program to reach its goal, upstate New York dairymen and poultrymen must have feed corn or else consumers of the East will get no milk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following the special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GIBSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

PAY INCREASE FOR RAILROAD LABOR

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, there has been lots said on this floor about the question of organized labor and its problems, much pro and much con. There is no Member of this body who has condemned racketeering in stronger terms than I. But let me say to you that, according to my code, it is not who does a thing that makes it wrong, but what is done, irrespective as to whom it is done by. The responsibilities that rest on our shoulders are too great to permit us to let personal interest, prejudice, or expediency direct our course. We must be as big as our responsibilities and not permit one class to forage upon the rights of another class.

I want to predicate my further remarks on the premise that there is no class whose duties and services are more directly connected with the full and successful prosecution of the war than the railroad employees of these United States, and let me say to their eternal credit that there is no class who has displayed a greater degree of patriotism and complete devotion to their task. This Nation and our armed forces will be under lasting obligation to them for the great job they have done in maintaining transportation at the high standard of perfection that they have held it.

Let us analyze and see what they have done: It is a fact of common knowledge that this emergency caught the railroad companies short of equipment and that it has been necessary to put into service obsolete and defective operating equipment to take care of the great increase in freight and passenger volume. The business of the companies throughout the country has multiplied many times, but by loyal and faithful devotion to duty, experienced men have handled the job and done it in a great way. Their time has not been consumed in turmoil and confusion and agitation, but in steady and efficient application of their many years of experience to a big job which they have done well.

It is a known fact that the cost of living has all but tripled and that the companies many months ago were granted a large increase in rates, and that their volume of business has increased possibly by 500 percent, yet they have steadfastly refused to give their employees a raise in pay.

Let us see how this injustice was met by their men: On September 25, 1942, 15 organizations representing over 1,000,000 nonoperating employees served notice on the companies that they expected an increase of 20 cents an hour with a minimum hourly wage of 70 cents. This request was denied by the management. Then on December 15, 1942, the management met the representatives of the employees on a national basis to try and work out something that would be satisfactory to employer and employee, which effort failed. The Mediation Board was then requested to try and compose the differences. This Board started hear-

ings on January 7, 1943, but failed in its efforts. Then on February 20, 1943, the President, by Executive Orders Nos. 9172 and 9299, appointed an Emergency Board to take the matter under advisement and this Board held hearings for 44 days at which evidence from both sides was offered. On May 24, 1943, this Board in keeping with its duty and based on the evidence it had heard, reported to the President, in which report it recommended an increase of 8 cents an hour. On June 22, 1943, Mr. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, denied the increase as recommended by the Emergency Board.

On August 7, 1943, the management of the railroads and representatives of the various crafts negotiated an agreement incorporating the recommendations of the Emergency Board. Mr. Vinson has declined to act since the agreement of all parties concerned, and more than a million good Americans are carrying the great task of operating the railroads and thereby maintaining a high standard of transportation while they are barely making a livelihood for their families. All this at a time when the administration is crying for higher taxes to drain off the surplus of income of the Nation. If some of those guys had to leave their easy chairs in which they are trying to figure some way to get more of the earnings of these men and go to a machine or a carshed by a whistle and leave by a whistle for about 2 days, these boys would not have any trouble getting just treatment at their hands.

This great class of Americans have been handed a raw deal and the responsibility rests in the bosom of this administration and it cannot shift it. These men are and should be keeping score.

It only takes reasonable intelligence and a little thought to determine the right and wrong of any issue. Are these men entitled to this raise? As a matter of justice, they are entitled to at least a flat 25 percent increase, and who is there in this Chamber that will dispute this fact? I will yield a minute of my time to any Member who will question this fact.

The top pay for mechanics in railroad work is 95 cents and the minimum for unskilled help in shipyards is about this figure. Unskilled help of railroads runs as low as 36 cents an hour. It is an undisputable fact that railroad mechanics on the whole are the most skilled in the Nation. They are subject to the same tax rate as those in shipyards, pay the same for food and other necessities of life, and in many instances are required to spend a great deal of their time away from home at an additional expense. They love their families as much as anyone else and no individuals or class has through the years contributed more to the development and growth of this Nation and its many industries than the railroad employees. Will we now sit idly by and see them kicked around like a bunch of slaves?

In my district I could cite cases where the sons, or neighbors' sons, of men who have put their life in the service at the

throttle of an engine, with all its attendant danger and responsibility, or at a machine in a machine shop, who have just finished high school and do not know how to do anything, are making nearly twice as much in a shipyard as they are making. You will never be able to make these men or the American people believe this to be fair and just. Bringing the steel to a shipyard is just as important a part of the construction of a ship as working the steel after it gets there.

I say the treatment these men have received and are receiving is an insult to their intelligence. I wonder if this administration actually thinks that they are dumb enough to be fooled by its empty gestures of a program of roll-back of food prices. These men are not begging for subsidies or to get their hands in the Federal Treasury, they only ask that they be given an honest day's pay for an honest day's work. You cannot fool them. What have you done when you save them possibly \$4 a year on their milk bill and take \$10 of their own money to pay some youngster to administer this un-American program? You only add insult to injury. Did you ever think that it would take an increase of a great deal more than has been agreed upon to pay the increase in income tax of these workmen, to say nothing of the fact that you are now trying to increase their tax by near 50 percent and not taking into account the fact that they are working for wages they received when the cost of living, over-all, was barely half of what it is today?

I say to the membership of this House that a great bloc of as good American citizens as we have is being shamefully abused and that our present emergency is being taken advantage of to put it over them. They have proven that their loyalty and patriotism have caused them to refrain from exercising their only means of protecting their rights, that is, to strike. If a strike occurs and the transportation system is locked down, let me tell you that this administration must accept the responsibility. I am opposed to any strike while our boys are dying on battlefields, but let me say again, if it occurs, let us place the blame where it belongs.

There is no one more opposed to the racketeering for which John L. Lewis is noted than I. But, did it ever occur to you that Lewis is only the product of a condition, and one for which someone was responsible? Just such injustices as this will make good men do things that otherwise they would bitterly condemn. We are all human. Can you expect these men to maintain the high standard of efficiency that has made possible the great job of handling the transportation that this emergency has demanded when they know that they have been shamefully mistreated? You need not, it just does not happen that way.

I know that this is not a matter that the Congress can control. We must admit, however, that we are the guardians of the rights of the American people and I am calling on each Member of this House to make it known to the President and Mr. Vinson that you are taking

note of the unjust treatment these men are receiving and request that justice be done them.

Mr. President and Mr. Vinson, I say to you that this is developing into a critical situation and I respectfully request that you take immediate steps to see that the rights of this great mass of American people are protected; if you fail, then you must assume the full responsibility.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIBSON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I wish to compliment the gentleman on the splendid statement he has made in reference to this appalling situation. Is it not a fact that through the processes of collective bargaining the men and their employers agreed upon a settled wage scale, which Mr. Vinson, as one man, has refused to recognize, and thus we have the rule of one man voiding the contractual relationship these people have arrived at as a result of collective bargaining?

Mr. GIBSON. The gentleman is definitely correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following the special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes in order to air this corn situation a little further.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

PRICE CONTROL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, if this Congress could enact into law those things which the people back home recommended to us during the recent congressional recess and those things which each one of us told our people we were for, it would be a great victory on the home front and would help to win the war.

Since our return to Washington there has been little or no legislative program. I have before me the whip notice for this week. It is like the one for last week. It reads as follows:

There is no legislative program in the House of Representatives for the week beginning Monday, October 4, 1943. The Consent and Private Calendars will be called, and, if anything of importance comes up, your office will be notified.

The majority leadership in charge of the program in this House is, by "sitting on the lid," making it possible for the executive branch of the Government to do everything by bureaucratic directive and regulation and is denying to the people, through their Representatives, the right to government by law.

Does anyone, regardless of his party affiliation, feel that the price-control law,

for instance, should not be drastically changed? Are your people back home satisfied with the operation of the O. P. A.?

Are these people content to let dairy after dairy close and the milk supply of countless communities be shut off?

I read you a telegram that came to me the day before yesterday from Holdrege, Nebr.:

Within 10 days this city of 3,500 people will be without milk unless we secure some action that will enable our dairies to pay farmers a higher price for whole milk. The dairy here that produces 40 percent of our milk supply today ceased operation and all other whole milk producing farmers are expected to follow within the next 10 days. Can't you do something to clear the situation? We have made repeated requests to the O. P. A. but apparently we cannot secure consideration from that Government area.

It ought to occur to the people of the Office of Price Administration that it is better for the children of America to have some milk at 14 cents a quart than no milk at 12 cents a quart. They cannot seem to understand that, however.

Are the housewives of your districts satisfied with the present production and distribution of butter?

Are the farmers, dealers and processors of corn content with the O. P. A.'s handling of the ceiling price on corn?

I read to you the following telegram which I have received from Falls City, Nebr.:

We call your attention to the O. P. A. corn regulation pertaining to the price of corn in Kansas and Nebraska. The ceiling of corn in Nebraska area A is 94 cents to elevators and 96 cents to feeders, and the Kansas area 3 price is from \$1.08 to \$1.12. This makes it impossible for elevators and feeders to buy corn in Nebraska and the only way to obtain corn is to go over to Kansas and purchase it on their ceiling and haul it back, all of which is stupid and an impossible situation. The total production of corn in Doniphan, Brown, and Nemaha Counties, Kans., is 7,698,000 bushels and in Richardson, Pawnee, and Nemaha Counties, Nebr., is 7,373,500 bushels, hence corn should not be moving from Nebraska to Kansas. We have contacted the Omaha O. P. A. office and obtained no relief. We recommend that the price of corn in Nebraska be raised to meet the Kansas price or else the Kansas price be lowered to equal the Nebraska price. Both our county feeders and grain dealers are up against it, and feeders are disposing of their stock for want of feed and elevators are being put out of business, and we ask your help in obtaining relief from this difficult situation.

N. K. Hosford, manager, Continental Grain, Verdon, Nebr.; Farmers Union at Dawson, H. Francis, manager; O. A. Cooper Co., Humboldt, Nebr.; Power Bros. Sheep Co., Humboldt, Nebr.; Danen Milling Co., Rulo, Nebr.; Farmers Union Elevator by Frank Snyder, manager, Preston, Nebr.; W. F. Kentopp, Strausville, Nebr.; Falls City Grain Co., Falls City, Nebr.; Falls City Milling Co., Falls City, Nebr.; F. B. Knisely & Son, Shubert, Nebr.; Hart Grain Co., Stella, Nebr.; Windle Elevator, Salem, Nebr.; Ralph Biggs, chairman, Richardson County A. A.; Dave Gatz, feeder; Ben Stalder, feeder; Ralph Stalder, feeder; Boose & Son, feeders.

Are the farmers of your district provided with the necessary machinery, gasoline, and price incentive to stay in business and produce the food we must have?

How about the gasoline situation? Are the thinking people of your districts satisfied to have this Nation go on using more petroleum products each month than we are producing? Are they satisfied with the amount of gasoline that people are getting in your districts? Do they want any changes in gasoline rations?

For months and months and months the Office of Price Administration has held down the price of oil, the development of new fields, and the drilling of new wells by refusing to raise the price of crude oil. Are we satisfied with their actions? In whom is vested the legislative powers of our Government?

Are the so-called white-collared employees of your districts getting a fair deal? In my opinion they are the forgotten men and women. Many of them are working at salaries arrived at during years of drought and depression. Now, they must pay the increased costs of living. They are paying their taxes and buying bonds. These people are the salt of the earth, yet, although their employers want to raise their pay, this administration, through its executive boards and bureaus, refuses to permit even moderate raises in wages and salaries. I think that the Congress of the United States has an obligation to that fine group of people.

Do the businessmen of your districts want to be freed from the number of Government forms they must fill out? Do they want a reduction in the number of snoopers and pay-rollers that pester them?

Most of these pressing problems which I have mentioned, have to do with the price-control law. The Wolcott price-control bill, which represents the minority party's views on price control, should be brought out upon the floor for action. It would provide a vehicle whereby the Congress could legislate upon all of these problems in the light of the observations that the Members have made in recent weeks back home. The administration leaders in this House will never bring that bill out. We must force it out. If you Members have not already signed the discharge petition to bring this price-control bill out for consideration, I urge you to do it now.

Among other things, that bill preserves to every citizen the right to take his case into court from the rulings of the O. P. A. That right is denied and taken away under the present law. That right alone is a cause well worth fighting for. Here in free America this administration first packs the highest Court in the land with its own administrators, making sure that their philosophy prevails in the opinions of that Court, and then, in the second place, they deny to the citizens of America their day in court. Today the Government starts the lawsuits and takes the appeals. It takes the appeals to a New Deal-packed court. A taxpayer recently told me of a tax controversy he had

had with the Federal Government. The Government attorneys said to him:

We know that your view is the law; there are five or six decisions holding your view, but we don't think it ought to be the law, so we are going to appeal your case.

Think of it. Dragging a citizen to the Supreme Court, not to interpret a doubtful point of law but to rewrite the law.

We have a situation before us in the field of insurance, which has never been considered interstate commerce. There are a number of Supreme Court decisions so holding. It has always been subject to State, not Federal law. A court in Atlanta, Ga., in a recent case, reaffirmed that position, but the Government has appealed that case, bringing it to the Supreme Court. The purpose of the United States Government appealing the case is to bring all kinds of insurance under the jurisdiction and the heel of the Federal Government. It would place one more activity under Federal Government control, it means more Government employees, more taxes, and more regulation.

This administration is now making use of the Court reform it put over a few years ago. Call it liberalism, if you want to, but it is despotism.

Are we of this House going to permit the legislative functions of this Government to be exercised by executive boards, bureaus, and agencies, through edicts and directives? As for me, I want to be counted among those who will fight for representative government and the rights of the people, through their elected Representatives, to make the laws of the land. What will it profit this Nation if we win the battle of Italy and lose the battle of Washington?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter from Judge Jones to the majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HENDRICKS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, recently I spoke on the floor of the House on the difficulty experienced by solicitors in the Third War Loan drive in Delaware County, Ind., in attempting to secure extra gasoline for use in soliciting prospective bond purchasers. In making this drive to sell bonds, in that county, it was found that many of the solicitors would be forced to walk to personally visit and see the people who were prospective bond purchasers, unless extra gasoline could be obtained for that purpose. The time was exceedingly short in which to act, and an application was made, by those in charge of the War bond drive, for a gross amount of gaso-

line for distribution among those who would participate in the general clean-up drive which was then in progress, there being insufficient time for each individual solicitor to make the trip and make application for such extra gasoline. However, because of the rigid rules and regulations of the O. P. A., issued from the central office in Washington, neither the local ration board, in Delaware County, nor the State ration board, at Indianapolis, could grant such request. The local board and the State board were bound by the rules and regulations which had theretofore been issued from the Washington office and they were powerless to act, except in the manner and form prescribed by those rules and regulations.

Mr. Speaker, among the many ills in the Washington office of the O. P. A., which consist in part by the sudden changes of the rules and regulations issued and the many and various interpretations placed thereon by the central office, here, great confusion exists on the part of the people and, in many instances, the local ration boards are confused thereby.

During the recent recess of Congress, I found in a part of the counties of the district which I represent that the local ration boards were in a quandary as to what to do, and what they should not do. There is no discretion vested in those boards. The members of those boards have no power to exercise their independent judgment. They can only follow the rules and regulations issued by the Washington office of the O. P. A. The difficulty which developed in Delaware County, Ind., respecting extra gasoline for the War bond drive, the fault did not lie in either the local ration board in that county or in the State ration board, but the fault lies in the lap of the central office at Washington.

Mr. Speaker, on many occasions I have urged, and I now urge, that some discretion and some power to exercise their own independent judgment be vested in the local ration boards. The members of those boards reside in their respective communities and they are fully advised of the needs and necessities existing there. They know the people, and they know what their requirements are. They are far better qualified to pass upon the question of either granting or refusing the requests made than some employee of the O. P. A. sitting in an office in Washington.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in order that all rationing be placed upon a fair and reasonable basis, predicated upon the real need in the various communities, some power and some discretion to act should be placed in the hands of the local ration boards. The members of those boards are patriotic American citizens, they serve without pay, and they are performing a splendid service for our country in time of war. They will not be misguided in the exercise of their good judgment in all matters presented to them.

It is the fervent wish of all that our rationing program may be made just and

reasonable in the face of the community needs and deserts, and that it may not fall in the classification of regimentation directed from a central office in Washington.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does not the gentleman realize that the very things he is pointing out make it impossible for the administration in Washington to delegate that authority? Does not the gentleman realize that no one back home trusts this administration?

Mr. SPRINGER. I wish to thank the gentleman for his observation. I think he is entirely correct.

—The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HENDRICKS). The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 10 minutes.

FINDING THE FACTS

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the other day I spoke on the question of the participation of Congress in the affairs of the Federal Government. Today we have been in session 2 weeks without any legislative program, as the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] pointed out. I would not be so worried about no legislative program if we were well organized during this time to get the facts concerning legislation we will vote upon in the weeks and months to follow. The important thing is that we are not organized to get at the basic facts.

Let us just go back and review for a minute. We did not have the basic facts in the rubber situation until the Conant and Baruch committee made their report. There were many committees of both Houses of Congress delving into the problem, but there was not a comprehensive picture for the production of synthetic rubber to help win the war and keep the internal economy of the United States on wheels until the Baruch-Conant committee made its report. The singular thing is that Mr. Conant and Mr. Baruch and the other member of the committee did not belong to any department of the Government, either executive, legislative, or judiciary.

Lately Collier's magazine made an editorial appeal again that somebody outside the Government of the United States look into the "muddled" food problem. Collier's, like all of us, merely wants the facts. It seems to me these two cases present a plain tragedy on our state of affairs under our three branches of government provided by the Constitution, as we have known it. Should not this great national weekly publication, should not the people, look to this congressional body, this constitutional body, to find the facts with relation to the problems that engulf us in this war?

Now let us examine our stature with the executive employees. During the debate on the subsidy question in another body, Senator TYDINGS reported a speech by one in the executive branch of the Government who held a high

position. The Senator was discussing the attitude of members of the executive branch toward the Congress of the United States. Fundamentally, Congress does the legislating and the executive branch of the Government carries out our policies. That is the way the founding fathers intended us to operate. Instead of that, let us see what Mr. TYDINGS reports:

When the parliamentary question was raised I was stating that Mr. Cox, a high-ranking official in the Department of Justice, recently in addressing a group of Government attorneys, said that the mission of the Department of Justice was not to interpret acts of Congress strictly as they were written, but to find ways and means by which administrative agencies could do things. I think he properly expressed the attitude of the interpreting attorneys under the present dispensation. They do not say, "This seems to restrict us," but, "How can we find the means of breaking through this restriction and doing what we want to have done?"

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Cox was just following the lead of the Commander in Chief, who also happens to be the President. You will recall that Congress said they should not use any of the money that we were appropriating on a certain occasion for this information center down here; but the President took \$980,000 and put up the building just the same. You cannot blame these subordinates for disregarding the law or the will of Congress. You remember about that \$25,000 limitation that the President added, after the Congress said we did not want it. I do not criticize these men—you cannot call them hired men, because the Congress pays them—but these fellows who are in the administration. They just follow the boss. We have got to trim his wings if we want to get anywhere.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Now, I want to make this further observation. The \$840,000,000 that was appropriated as a secret special fund for the conduct of the war, appropriated to the President of the United States, has been transferred in no small measure to the regular agencies of the Government and special war agencies for purposes that Congress had previously turned down in several appropriation legislative bills.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield once more?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Would the gentleman suggest to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments that they try to ascertain where this money came from that paid for the trip of the First Lady down to Australia and these other out-of-the-way places; how much it was and when we authorized that expenditure?

Mr. JONES. I would answer the gentleman by saying, We do not have the comprehensive facts of the way our money is being spent. The Congress of the United States does not have the

comprehensive facts of the American war economy. If we turn down a proposal, sometimes it runs along for 18 months or 2 years before we find that the executive branch attorneys have found "the means of breaking through the restrictions." The will of the Congress of the United States is unimportant to the executive.

I want to make this further observation. I am not making these statements to carp at the other branch of the Government or attack personalities. I make them from the standpoint of the love that each one of us has for the institution of Congress. Certainly we should live up to the stature of the founding fathers so that the people and Collier's Weekly magazine will naturally think of us—the institution of Congress—to find the facts for us.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield just once further?

Mr. JONES. I only have a minute or so. I would like to proceed, if I may.

Now, we are woefully ill-equipped for manpower. There are very, very few men with the personal equipment, with the stamina and with the character to find the facts, like our colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], who has recently written an article for the Reader's Digest and about whom the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post carries an article. There are few of us who have the fine high qualities and ability to get a comprehensive picture such as those two articles show the gentleman from Michigan has. The membership of Congress is a cross section of the American people as a whole. We are just like the ordinary Rotary Club or Kiwanis Club; some of us doctors, some lawyers, some farmers and some businessmen. If we do not have the ability to put together a comprehensive picture like the food problem or the rubber problem, certainly we should recognize the responsibility of hiring skilled analysts to put that kind of a comprehensive picture together for us. We should have the ideal constantly before us of getting that job coordinated and making conclusions upon it so that there is a final analysis when we make a pronouncement.

We should fire the Federal employee who tries to create public opinion in favor of his agency's legislative hopes. O. P. A.'s technique is disclosed in a recent letter I have from a constituent.

She says:

Last Friday, October 1, I sat in on a consumers' interest meeting and the informant was an O. P. A. representative from Toledo. I represented the Farm Women's Clubs. He asked me if the farm women were in favor of subsidy on milk and eggs, or were they satisfied with the present trend of ceiling to producer's receipts but raising the price to consumer. My answer was "No" to both. * * *. Of course his next question was, "How would you bridge the gap between cost of food and ceiling price to producer, get rid of the middle man?"

Regardless of how that question was answered by the lady, the fundamental issue is, an O. P. A. employee, who is supposed to carry out the will of Congress, goes to a meeting in my district

and attempts to propagandize "subsidies" from Uncle Sam.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may continue for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Now, if there is a question of the right or wrong of subsidy, certainly the O. P. A. officials from the top should present the issue to the Congress of the United States and present their facts. I have never seen an analysis of the facts collected in the O. P. A. office in Washington which would substantiate the necessity of a subsidy. Instead of our membership debating with the experts of the O. P. A., should not the Congress have the basic facts and let us come to a legislative conclusion based on the science of facts? Every last Member of this House and of the Senate should be sold on the decision we make and help to support our legislation by speeches through the length and breadth of the land. The men and women in the armed forces deserve that kind of support from us. Instead, we do not have the facts. O. P. A. keep propagandizing us and the people without letting anyone see their fountain of wisdom.

Mr. RAMEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. RAMEY. The gentleman from Toledo who addressed your distinguished gathering in Lima was a businessman of Toledo, formerly of the city of Lima. He realizes that subsidies merely mean to take it away from the grocery bill and put it on the tax bill, plus administrative expenses.

When we eliminate the extravagance which is classified for convenience as administrative expenses we will be able to carry on the war effort to victory achievement without making the tax burden confiscatory. Dictatorship will thus be avoided in this country.

I believe he realizes the danger of these administrative expenses, and I believe he answered the lady's question on that, because of the grave danger of administrative expenses; that was what is taking away from the war effort; that was what is taking away some of the necessary functioning of government—administrative expenses—and you will remember that when we new Congressmen arrived with a mandate we found the country \$91,000,000,000 in debt. Most of this indebtedness was not in connection with the war effort. Let Congress itself audit all administrative expenses.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman will recall that the O. P. A. official asked a question that called for an answer favorable to the O. P. A.'s position on subsidies or no answer. The inexperienced could not answer, of course, leaving the O. P. A. representative the winner of the argument in the district.

Now, on the question of subsidies: We are getting ready right now to fight the

Administration's request for subsidies. Yet, the tragedy is that the United States, through lend-lease, has given England a subsidy without Congress learning of it for a year and a half. Great Britain in 1942 has paid out of her treasury about \$503,000,000 for subsidies and we have lend-leased food to Britain worth \$200,000,000 more. We have "overwritten" England's subsidy payments. In other words, the effect of our food shipments is to hold down her inflation and support the subsidy payments of England out of the Treasury.

Can we be proud, as Members of the House, that we should not know through the channels of our own hearings, through the channels of our Lend-Lease and State Department officials and through the channels of debates on lend-lease that lend-lease has maintained the internal economy of Britain? Why should Arthur Krock, of the New York Times, be the first to tell us?

We cannot go along, Mr. Speaker, and maintain the integrity of the United States Congress if we are unaware of the effect of our votes until some private citizen or institution discloses the facts. The executive branch has let this Congress down. We must equip ourselves to get the facts, put the picture together so the people, the national publications, yes, even our own colleagues, will rely upon our pronouncements.

We would then learn that 135,000,000 of the United States cannot maintain the internal economy of one-half billion people of the British Empire.

We would investigate the entire Lend-Lease Administration to determine how much is necessary war expenditure and how much maintains the internal economy of our allies. We would then call upon Mr. Crowley to liquidate Lend-Lease Administration and recover into the Treasury no small part of their \$24,500,000,000.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

LEADERSHIP INITIATIVE

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention as a new Member of this Congress to be too critical of its actions, but to say the least, I am disappointed in the lack of initiative on the part of leaders on both sides of the aisle.

I am of the opinion that the record will show that there has never been a time in the history of the world when a free legislative body such as this Congress has sat supinely by and watched, while the people it represents were being taken for the damndest financial sled ride the world has ever known.

While this Congress idles, our Capital has become the international headquarters of the "Order of the Empty Satchel," where delegates assemble in answer to the urging of starry-eyed "Globats" who course the world making lush and ridiculous promises of American goods and American money, while here at home our people are forced to give up and pay for hundreds of essentials such as farm machinery, food, gasoline, clothing, and even crude rubber, that these articles

may be given to noncombatant nations whose people are not now, and in my opinion, never will be, engaged by actual participation in this so-called all-out war. "All out" is correct, inasmuch as they all keep out financially as much as possible.

We acquiesce by our silence while homes are broken through the drafting of fathers to fight in a war that has been generously given to us by some of our so-called allies, one of which is now, with the sanction of this Government, disbanding part of her own divisions and sending them home.

We complacently permit the placing of 8 percent of our population under arms compared with 4.6 percent by England, although Winston Churchill stated in a broadcast, recorded in the New York Times, February 10, 1941:

We do not need the gallant armies which are forming throughout the American Union, but we do need most urgently an immense and continuous supply of war materials, and technical apparatus of all kinds. We need them and we need to bring them here. Give us the tools and we will finish the job.

This is a rather unusual statement from a man who, until this date, has not sent one British soldier from the Province of South Africa to fight on European battlefields.

In building our great Army, Congress has gullibly accepted as infallible the statements of Army, Navy, and diplomatic leaders, who court-martialed Billy Mitchell, predicted the destruction of the Russian Armies within a few months, predicted the destruction of the Japanese Navy within a few weeks, and assured the American people again and again that their policy, namely, supplying Japan with scrap iron, copper, and other essentials, would keep us out of the war.

On the one hand, Congress pleads with American industry to produce the machinery of destruction so necessary in waging war and we are proud of the miracles of mass production performed by American industry in supplying the war needs of the Allied Armies of the world. On the other hand, we permit and encourage Federal witch-hunts and persecution of these industries by Government agencies which would destroy the morale and confidence in Government of any group they think less patriotic than themselves.

Today this Congress is asked to forget the wisdom gained through the centuries "that the power to tax is the power to destroy" and is considering a second tax measure for \$10,560,000,000, which is nothing more nor less than an insidious attempt to bankrupt both individuals and business. This measure is a furthering of the thought in Washington that it is a crime to have money and is masquerading under the misnomer of sopping up surplus income.

England, we are told, by advocates of "union now" and by that they mean union in everything except sharing the cost, is paying one-half of her war costs from current taxation while we pay but one-third. However, they do not state that England's war budget for this year is \$21,000,000,000 while ours is approximately \$120,000,000,000.

This House is controlled by committees. These committees are controlled by senior members. No reform can be made without their sanction. No vote can be taken without their approval. The responsibility for any action in this House is squarely upon their shoulders. The membership of this House can be likened to the parable of the bundle of sticks. We have neither unity nor program. Lacking unity, there is no strength. May I therefore suggest that the senior leaders assert their leadership in the interest of the American public and grant to this Congress the right to stop regimentation and express itself on matters of public policy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on two different subjects: One to include an article from the Los Angeles Daily Journal, and the other to include a resolution adopted by the Smaller War Plants Corporation Board of Directors of Southern California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of September 4.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on next Monday, at the conclusion of the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] is recognized for 10 minutes.

WAGONS WEST

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am taking the liberty of delivering to all of my colleagues in the House today a little booklet entitled "Wagons West." This book was written by Philip H. Parrish, who is the editorial-page editor of the Portland Oregonian and who is also chairman of the Old Oregon Trail Centennial Commission. We are celebrating this year the one-hundredth anniversary of the Old Oregon Trail and the establishment in this country of the first civil government west of the Rocky Mountains, at Champoe in Oregon. This little booklet has for its purpose recounting some of the historic events that took place in those stirring pioneer days a hundred years ago, when our ancestors made the greatest and longest trek in history, across plains and mountains leading from the Missouri River to the far West, to establish there a civiliza-

tion, new States out of the wilderness, and to save and preserve this great Pacific coast area for the United States.

My colleagues, as I said in my letter presenting this book to you, I am sure you, as students of American history, will be interested in reading again some of the historic events which took place a hundred years ago, and in which our pioneer ancestors played such a heroic part in winning and holding as a part of the United States the old Oregon country, now comprising much of the Pacific Coast States. If the World War had not broken upon us in such fury in this centennial year, a fitting celebration of this outstanding event in American history would have taken place. While we are fighting to preserve America, it is well to keep vividly before us the contribution made by these worthy pioneers of a hundred years ago in helping to lay the foundations of this great land of ours.

I hope you will find a spare moment's time to reread, as set forth in this booklet, the recital of the courage, daring, and foresight of these hardy pioneers. May we not pray that we had more of their kind today to help to bring solutions to the momentous problems facing us as a nation. We could well emulate their courage, independence, and the ability to achieve, relying solely upon their own endeavors.

I am including as a part of my remarks two editorials worthy of consideration in connection with this centennial—one entitled "The Pioneer Trails Association," appearing in the Oregonian of August 20, 1943, and the other entitled "Westward Cavalcade," by Walter Meacham, which was published in the Oregon Journal of its issue of August 19, 1943:

[From the Oregonian, Portland, Ore., of August 20, 1943]

THE PIONEER TRAILS ASSOCIATION

"From shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves in three generations."—American folklore.

No saying has been more widely quoted and understood by the American people than this one. Our national lustiness—our expansion over a continent under conditions of free enterprise—has created the conditions which have illustrated the reality so many, many times. Somebody, born in a log cabin, a tenement, or a village outskirts, works hard and becomes wealthy; his son is insensitive to the sacrifices and puts on a lot of dog; his grandson is not only insensitive but a wastrel, and having spent the family patrimony is compelled in the end to go to work. The American people understand that cycle. They have seen it among their neighbors.

But how many transpose the thought and apply it to the wider affair of the earth? How many realize that nations as well as individuals are subject to the temptations which cause the movement from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves in three generations? Not many, we are afraid.

The fact is that the individual family breaks down through the absorption of the founder who creates the family. Concerned with his own discipline and his own dangers, he has no time to give to his son, or, later, his grandson. He assumes, and wrongly, that they will know instinctively what he has gone through, and that they will carry on in the same spirit. So what he has accomplished is shortly dissipated.

And all this can be just as easily repeated among nations as among individuals, unless

there is forethought and constant effort to bring home to the people of the wealthy and fortunate nation how the people got that way—by what bravery and sacrifices and blood and toil they secured their favorable position.

Those who cherish the history of the Nation, and of the regions and the communities, are in effect the conscience of the Nation. They are the people who are trying to keep clear in the minds of the second and third and fourth generations a realization that the advantages they enjoy have not emerged from some inevitable providence but from sweaty and harsh struggle.

All of which is to say that the American Pioneer Trails Association, meeting in Portland in this week in its national convention, is engaged in a work as vital as that of actually carrying rifles on the battle fronts. If it were not for a consciousness of our history—if it were not for the consecration of the average American to the causes and principles for which America has stood—our soldiers and sailors struggling through the swamps of New Georgia and bombarding the toe of the Italian boot could not claim superiority over those against whom they are giving battle. Our might lies in our consciousness of right. And our consciousness of right is lodged entirely in the principles for which our forefathers fought and the principles of freedom and individual dignity which they have incorporated in our Government and our way of life.

And certainly in all our national memories there is no prouder chapter than that of the final surge to the Pacific coast—the story of the opening and the deepening of the Oregon and California trails. Those of today who really know that story could never bear to let their Nation down. The telling of that story is the purpose of the American Pioneer Trails Association, and of Dr. Howard R. Driggs, of New York, successor to the late Ezra Meeker as its president.

Oregon is pleased to be host to the association on this hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Oregon Trail. And we hope that all the people of Oregon, including our newcomers, will take a little time out to refresh their minds on the chronicle of the world's longest wagon road. If enough remember and know, there will be no danger of this region, or of this Nation, slipping, through carelessness, back to shirt sleeves.

[From the Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., of August 19, 1943]

WESTWARD CAVALCADE
(By Walter Meacham)

The annual convention of the American Pioneer Trails Association brings to mind a series of historic events which have played a large role in the cavalcade of America. It recalls the story of two men with vision and purpose. In 1906 Ezra Meeker, that grand old patriarch, set out with a covered wagon and ox team to mark the Old Oregon Trail and preserve its identity. Twenty years later he organized the Oregon Trail Memorial Association in New York City and was made its first president. He crossed the Great Divide in 1928 at the age of 98.

Dr. Howard Driggs, of New York City, was elected to fill the vacancy. Driggs was professor of English education in New York University. But, while he taught English, his heart was in American history. He was born in Utah and learned history from those who made it, as they sat before the pitch-pine fires in their log cabins. Under his leadership the Oregon Trail Memorial Association carried on a program of marking and monumenting our pioneer trails, saving our historic landmarks, and carrying the story of America's making into our schools and homes.

Much creative work was done under his guidance. The Pony Express Trail, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif., was marked and monumented. The State of Kansas purchased and preserved the old Shawnee Mission and the Cottonwood stage station. Scotts Bluff, Nebr., has been made a national monument. Chimney Rock, that celebrated landmark on the Old Oregon Trail, has been donated by its owner to the State. Several original Pony Express stations have been saved.

The State of Wyoming purchased old Forts Laramie and Bridger and saved them from destruction. The former is now a national monument. Farsighted citizens of Walla Walla have purchased the site of the Whitman mission and expect to restore it to its former appearance. Pocatello citizens expect to restore old Fort Hall.

Some years ago Oregon acquired the site of Champoege and it is now a State park.

In order to satisfy a widespread demand for inclusion in this patriotic work, the American Pioneer Trails Association was formed in 1942, embracing all western trails. Dr. Driggs is president of this association. Each State has its local council and conducts the work within its own boundaries, while participating in the national program. Its membership is not confined to pioneers, but is open to all who are interested in the preservation of American history, traditions, and ideals. The marking of the Old Oregon Trail was the main project for this year, but the war has curtailed the work though it has not stopped it. Oregon council, through the generosity of Edmund Hayes, of the Row River Lumber Co., has furnished cedar posts for the temporary marking of the Old Oregon Trail from the Missouri to the Pacific.

August 12 was designated as Trail Marking Day, with token marking through all trail States. The Boy Scouts of America assisted in this work, receiving a real lesson in history while helping preserve it.

While this year's convention will not be as large as in former years, it will nevertheless be important and constructive. Two main subjects of discussion will be trail marking and the history-teaching challenge in our homes, schools, churches, libraries, and museums. Dr. Driggs stresses history teaching in a human, understanding way, starting with local and State history, branching out into interstate and national. Every mile of the Old Oregon Trail has a story spot teeming with human interest, many of which have been hidden in the mists of forgetfulness.

The story of the stretching of the western boundary of the United States from the Missouri to the Pacific is an epic unsurpassed in the history of human endeavor.

Oregon's greatest advertising asset is the Old Oregon Trail and our people are beginning to realize it. Oregon's boundaries are not confined to its geographic lines but extend as far as the vision and enterprise of its citizens.

Like all other patriotic organizations, the American Pioneer Trails Association is primarily concerned with winning the war. Its next concern is winning and maintaining the peace. We are trying to preserve our national background through a knowledge of and pride in the accomplishments of our pioneers from sea to sea, to keep our morale strong, our spirit high, to win on the home front what our boys are fighting to win on the battle front.

The solution lies in our homes, churches, and schools, which must meet the challenge if the vision and enterprise of pioneer America are to be preserved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include some newspaper editorials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, if we remember the situation of our colleague the gentleman from Illinois, CALVIN D. JOHNSON, who just called our attention to our inaction, we can understand why he speaks as he does; why he is impatient; why he wants something done, and why he wants it done now. He recently lost a son in the armed service, and he has two others in the service, and no father wants a son to die in vain. No one wants less than the utmost done at all times to make the task of the fighting men less dangerous.

Later still he was confined to the hospital, and while there he had plenty of time to do some sober thinking. Like the rest of us, when he was home he learned from his people that this administration lacks the confidence of the home folks, lacks the confidence of the people because of the things that are happening, the actions which interfere with production; which add to the cost of the war program; excessive costs which have come to the attention of our people through the efforts of our colleague the gentleman from Michigan, ALBERT ENGEL.

Our colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] has been doing a job which was not his to do; he has rendered a service over and beyond that which he is required to perform as a Representative. He took on a job which it was the duty of the different committees of the House to do. And he rendered the country a magnificent service. As an illustration, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has known for a long, long time that there was a criminal waste of money appropriated by the Congress, not only for war activities, but by other agencies of the Government, and yet that committee, which was created to keep the lid on executive expenditures and prevent the waste of tax money, has refused, time and time again, to do one single thing about it.

That committee had a meeting this morning. The chairman of the committee the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'LEARY] wants to go ahead and he wants to obtain from this body authority to subpoena witnesses and to institute and carry on an investigation of matters which have come within his knowledge of where the Government money is being wasted and where the Government is being overcharged for certain items. In the committee he was met by the objection, which has been voiced before, that it was not necessary, that we could not get any authority from Congress to subpoena witnesses.

The only explanation that I can see for that objection is that there is something so rotten connected with the expenditure of the taxpayers' money by some executive departments that this admin-

istration dare not permit the committee to look into it. I issue that challenge to the majority leader now. One of the Members on this side just a moment ago called my attention to the fact that there were 2 Democrats present on that side; I think there are 2 now, and I notice there is 1 more back of the table waiting to make a motion to adjourn. There are some 35 Republicans present.

Let me say to the Republicans that the Democratic leadership has been doing a masterly job, being in control and being responsible for legislation and for the making of legislation, being responsible for the amounts of funds which have been appropriated and wasted—the gentleman from Massachusetts and his lieutenants—I mean Mr. McCORMACK and his lieutenants—are doing a wonderful job in keeping the minority, whose business it is to criticize policies, from instituting or conducting investigations, keeping us from getting the legislation we should have to stop waste which they are permitting. The Republican minority by one means and another has been gagged and made to like it.

I wonder where the leadership of the Republican side thinks we are going. When I was home—and I also challenge anyone to contradict me in the statement, that when you were home, you led the people to think the Republicans could not do anything and we did not get away very well with the argument that each of us was only 1 of 435; we did not get away very well with the argument that we were only the minority. The home folks want to know why we cannot at least make a noise to let them know we are alive.

If the Republican leaders, and if the Members of the House on the Republican side, will read the remarks that were made previously today and will read between the lines, they will see that there are Republicans who have been telling the Members of our side a good many different times, as I have done, that we want to do something about this situation of inaction. We know the New Deal is unsound, that it will eventually die, but that is no reason why we should not give it a push—an earlier than natural death. I have been down here since 1935, and time and again I have been told in language that was so plain anyone could understand it, for me to go back and shut my big mouth. Today that same mental paralysis exists, and I have been saying, over and over again, that we must do something about the waste other than imposing additional taxes. Yet nothing has been accomplished. I am only one of 435, but as long as I am here I am going to keep that big mouth open, as long as I can find important business to talk about and certainly there is plenty of it.

Next week I am going to talk about the way this administration is going to make us take subsidies whether or not we like it. They tell us, "You are going to take a subsidy and you are going to like it." Before we get through unless the Republicans unite that is just what we will do. And, there are enough of us,

together with those on the side—there are 35 or 40 Democrats who believe in our form of government, in our way of doing things—and those 35 or 40, joined with us, went along with us and gave the administration a trimming where it should be trimmed in the early days of this Congress, and then we Republicans turned around and what did we do? We gave them a kick on the shin, on the most tender part, on the antilynching bill, and on the poll-tax bill.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am sorry, I cannot yield; I hope the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY] will get time of his own, because he has been squawking and kicking about this situation right along for the last month or more, has he not? The gentleman nods his head in the affirmative.

And I say to the gentleman, get up and make your wishes known and hang to it and keep kicking until you get support enough to institute and put through a program of your own, just as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], as well as some others, have done. Then we will get somewhere; we will find that the gentlemen on the other side, these good, loyal, American Democrats, will be glad to go along with us in a program to end the foolishness of the New Deal—restore the constitutional way.

I do not have any pride of authorship, I have no pride of leadership, and I will go along with anyone who will fight the New Deal.

Yesterday I had two letters. One came from a man who has a son who has been 2 years and a half in the service, 2 years of which have been spent across the sea. The other's son has served continuously for more than 18 months in a battle area, where he went after less than 6 months' training. They wanted to get a furlough for their boys.

Both of these gentlemen wrote along this line:

"Why is it that we cannot get the boys home on furlough; why are we told that there is not enough gas to come home on and at the same time the First Lady of the land is traveling around the world at enormous expense in a special plane, burning hundreds of gallons of gas.

"She can go and come, but my boy cannot come home."

And one of those boys has a mother who was becoming mentally deranged, because of worry over her son just as many and many a mother worries. She wants to know and the father wants to know: Why cannot the boy come home? Well, the only thing I could write was that wherever he was stationed the commander had authority and that because of the exigencies of the war he had to be there; that if the war required him to be shot, or killed, or whatever it was, he had to make the sacrifice. That was all right, only it could not be prevented, but why can Eleanor go, all the time, anywhere, everywhere? That is the thing they want to know; why can she rub noses—as the papers state—with these people over there? I do not know where

the nose-rubbing custom originated, but they said she rubbed her nose against that of some Maorian woman, kissed Joe Lash, wore a grass skirt, and so on. A heck of a lot all that helped the fighting men. The President was absolutely right when he said that in Washington we had a community that was the least aware of the fact that a war existed. He was right about it, and the least cognizant of the sacrifice which must be made, of the things which we must have and do to win the war apparently is the First Lady of the land. Now, if they will just bring her home and let her do a little home work, let her do a little work in the garden, let her do a little something that will produce results, then maybe the rest of the people will be more willing to buy bonds; maybe they will be more willing to go without butter, or meat, or this or that or the other as our people are willing to go without anything and everything which they may be asked to go without if only here in Washington the administration will set the example.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the fact that I cannot do this subject justice in 5 minutes, but I imagine much more will be said about it in the near future.

I am today introducing a bill to repeal section 294 (a) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to additions to the tax in the case of substantial underestimate of the estimated tax. This repeals the section that provides a 6-percent penalty on the taxpayer for failure to estimate within 80 percent of his income.

I am sure that many Members of this House had the same experience while they were at home during the recess that I had. Many of my constituents called upon me and I would say that I had more complaints about this penalty than about any other one problem except the regulations of the O. P. A. My constituents who discussed this penalty with me pointed out how difficult it would be to estimate this tax and the injustice of the penalty. It seems to me that this penalty clause in the recent tax bill is going far afield to try to make our already burdensome tax problems more so.

We passed a pay-as-you-go tax bill at the request of the people of this Nation. It is natural that these people who requested this bill will want to pay as they go and therefore the section referred to is penalizing them for something which they already desire to do but may not be able to do because incomes now fluctuate and vary so greatly from time to time.

I can see no need for a penalty for failure to estimate within 80 percent of the taxpayer's income. If the taxpayer fails to estimate his income properly he, of course, has the option to file a return

later, and it would naturally be to his advantage to do so as he would like to keep his taxes current. And when he files this additional return the Government will then get the tax that they are entitled to.

There is already a provision in the bill that if the taxpayer fails to pay his tax on his estimated return when he makes that return he is penalized \$2.50 or 2½ percent of his tax, whichever of the two is the larger. This penalty seems to be sufficient.

The Secretary of the Treasury has now proposed that we raise from ten to twelve billion dollars in additional taxes. The people of this country are paying the highest tax that they have ever paid and the possibility is that when we pass a new tax bill that we will pay the highest tax of any nation in the world. The very least we can do is to make this burden, which is almost unbearable, as easy as possible.

When Congress reconvened after the recess, Senator GEORGE issued a statement that he felt that this penalty provision of the tax bill should be repealed, and that if the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives did not repeal it that the Senate committee would consider the repeal when they received the bill.

I have had the privilege of conferring with Senator GEORGE about this matter, and he has gone over the bill, that I have introduced, with me, and has given his approval. Senator GEORGE feels that this bill will accomplish the purpose desired and will ease the taxpayers' burden somewhat. Therefore, with the approval of Senator GEORGE and of many Members of Congress with whom I have discussed this matter I am introducing this bill and request that the Ways and Means Committee consider this amendment in their present hearings and incorporate it in the tax bill which they will present to the House sometime in the not too distant future.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I have listened very attentively to what the gentleman had to say, but has the gentleman considered the matter of these two estimates, one on September 15 and one on December 15, that they might be entirely eliminated and still the situation might be handled without loss? Most of the taxpayers are glad to keep current with their taxes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is true. I talked with the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means today. Incidentally he assured me they would try to consider this in connection with the present bill. He tells me he is considering simplifying those returns and those forms the taxpayer has to fill out. The committee is going to consider that.

Mr. BROOKS. May I say further that this would be to the interest of the taxpayer who wants to be current and we could then eliminate these two estimates that require so much bookkeeping, so much time and trouble.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is exactly the point I made, that there is no reason in

penalizing a man for something he wants to do and is asked to do; yet that is just exactly what we are doing with this 6-percent penalty. I see no reason for the 6-percent penalty. I know many of my constituents are unable to estimate their tax because of fluctuating income and changes from time to time.

I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for his contribution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

LEND LEASE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, if the information I have obtained is correct, the armed forces now have complete control over providing war materials to the nations with which we are fighting to preserve freedom. I am further informed that the armed forces deal with the different nations on a direct basis; that is, if any nation needs and requests war material, they determine the validity of the claim as to the amounts and use, and then deal directly with the nation making the request.

We must, by reason of the circumstances in which we find ourselves today, conclude that all of our industrial and natural resources fall rather definitely into the category of war material. I say this because almost daily I receive from someone in my district a complaint that the regulation imposed by one or another agency here in Washington is curbing and in many instances threatening complete destruction of businesses removed from direct connection with the military program of this war.

Assuming that all materials and processing facilities are either in or subordinated to the war effort, a serious question arises in my mind as to why we need more than one authority to deal with extending our goods for the use of our allies.

General Eisenhower, by experience, has learned that food, clothing, and certain other materials, together with a stimulation of personal effort on the part of people in countries we are occupying, are materially essential to the progress of the war toward our military and goodwill victory. It seems to me that he and others in like authority would know best the needs to accomplish this end.

This causes me to question the further need of an agency that has already committed our economy to the obligation of twenty-four and one-half billion dollars out of a total of approximately \$65,000,000,000 we have pledged to other nations in materials to win the war, when that agency deals with nonmilitary materials, indirectly or through an allied nation that is intermediate between the source and need; in a manner permitting our materials to find their way into the commercial channels of the nation in which they are used and, further, permitting the intermediate nation to collect money for material we provide without our receiving money or definite credit, in instances permitting the goods to be sold on the open market to retail trade, no

doubt at profits, and permitting an intermediary nation, to be the clearing house for 37 other nations, acquiring cash and credits in the performance of this function.

If we had included the \$24,500,000,000 this administrative agency has spent with the money the armed forces are spending, I am sure the amount would have been materially reduced, and if not reduced, a much greater benefit would have resulted.

It is my honest opinion the need for the Lend-Lease Administration has long since passed. I believe we should group all materials into one general category of war materials and place the responsibility for their distribution and use in the hands of the armed forces. If we can afford to place the best use of our sons and daughters in their hands, can we be so restricted in reason as to mistrust their efficient use of something so much less in value, such as dollars and materials?

There may be great benefits derived from our country's sending another country electric welders to be sold to retail trade on the commercial markets at a profit when our own commercial markets have no such items available except for use directly in the war effort, but I am unable to agree.

There may be some benefit to the prosecution of the war in our sending the French and British over a thousand band instruments under lend-lease, but I am unable to agree.

It may be better that the Lend-Lease Administration had over 2,500,000 tons of war material on hand for the many countries, as of May 1, 1943, rather than have it in the hands of the armed forces, but I am unwilling to agree.

I am of the profound conviction that the leaders of our armed forces are most capable of upholding any trust we may place in them when the interests of this great country are concerned, and I believe their administration of the whole lend-lease program most definitely would remove the exchange of goods and extension of credits among the United Nations from any suspicion of geopolitics.

Lend-lease in every degree of estimation is a war adjunct. It began with the war and it should end with it. The only way to make that sure is to make it a part of the war. Let us turn it over to the armed forces and make a real war contribution of it. Let us quietly and without formal ceremony eliminate and bury the Lend-Lease Administration and thereby eliminate the possibility of one more incubator of bureaucracy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial appearing in the Philadelphia Bulletin on October 4.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. FULBRIGHT, from October 11 to 16, on account of official business.

To Mr. VINSON of Georgia, for 15 days, on account of important business.

To Mr. LARCADE, for 10 days, to visit his district on important business.

To Mr. ROWE, for 10 days beginning October 8, on account of illness at home.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 763. An act amending the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1410. An act to amend section 4 of the act approved June 13, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, October 11, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will meet in executive session at 10:30 a. m., Friday, October 8, 1943.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct further hearings on H. R. 2857, a bill to amend section 77 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended, at 10 a. m., on Monday, October 11, 1943, in room 346, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

The Committee on Pensions will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, October 12, 1943, at 10 a. m.

At that time consideration will be given to the following bills:

H. R. 2350. A bill to liberalize the service pension laws relating to veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, and their dependents.

H. R. 2784. A bill to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the China Relief Expedition, to certain maimed soldiers, to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of such soldiers and sailors, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1926.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, October 12, 1943, at 10 a. m.

At that time consideration will be given to the following bills:

H. R. 3257. A bill to amend subtitle—insurance of title II of the Merchant Marine Act,

1936, as amended, to authorize suspension of the statute of limitations in certain cases, and for other purposes.

The purposes of the bill is to affirm and clarify the authority of the W. S. A. to agree to a waiver of the statute of limitations in connection with claims arising from insurance agreements in case of missing vessels, in order to provide for prompt settlement of both marine risks and war risks involved.

H. R. 3258. A bill to prevent double recovery on claims under section 1 (a) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, relating to seamen employed by the United States through the War Shipping Administration.

The purpose of the bill is to limit the possibility of double or overlapping recovery on account of death or injury of seamen employed as employees of the United States by the W. S. A. The possibility of such overlapping recovery arises in cases of seamen who are entitled to sue under the law of the United States in case of death or injury and may also be entitled to sue under foreign law on account of the same casualty.

H. R. 3259. A bill to clarify the application of section 1 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, to certain services performed by seamen as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration.

The purpose of the bill is to exclude from consideration for the purposes of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits, services of seamen employed as employees of the United States by the W. S. A. on foreign-flag vessels or contracted for and performed wholly outside the United States, so that the coverage for such benefits for seamen employees of the W. S. A. shall be in line with the coverage in case of similar services by seamen employed by private shipping operators.

H. R. 3260. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for requisition or purchase of vessels owned by subsidiaries of American corporations.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the requisition or purchase under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, of vessels owned by American concerns through foreign subsidiaries but which are not owned by United States citizens within the terms of the Merchant Marine Act and which are not idle foreign vessels within the terms of the act of June 6, 1941—Public, No. 101, Seventy-seventh Congress.

H. R. 3261. A bill to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes.

The purpose of the bill is, by amending Public Law 44, Seventy-eighth Congress, to authorize the return of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less which are owned by the United States under the procedure of Public Law 44 for the return to private ownership of vessels to which the United States has title which are no longer needed in the war effort.

H. R. 3262. A bill to amend section 2 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes.

The purpose of the bill is to expressly authorize the waiver of recovery of seamen's insurance payments by the W. S. A. particularly in cases where insurance has been paid to beneficiaries on the assumption that the missing seamen were dead, but later are found to be alive. The bill follows a similar provision with respect to recovery of benefits paid by the Veterans' Administration.

H. J. Res. 158. Joint resolution to establish a Board of Visitors for the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide for a Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy similar to that provided for the United States Coast Guard Academy.

H. J. Res. 161. Joint resolution to provide cash awards to personnel of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for useful suggestions to improve administration of their activities.

The purpose of the resolution is to authorize the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration to pay cash awards for suggestions received from employees to increase efficiency or improve the functioning of the agencies.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, October 19, 1943, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 3334, to amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

The Committee on Patents will hold a hearing on H. R. 2994, Wednesday, October 13, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., in the committee room, 416 House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

817. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$1,420,000, together with two proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, one of which increases the existing limitation on the appropriation "Expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended, 1944," from \$57,600,000 to \$107,700,000 (H. Doc. No. 327); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

818. A letter from the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting report of contracts entered into or modified under authority of Public Law 46 for the period beginning July 1, 1943, and ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

819. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting copies of quarterly estimate of personnel requirements pertaining to: (a) Regular administrative activities; and, (b) field loan liquidation and pay-off activities of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the quarter ending December 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

820. A letter from the Alien Property Custodian, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the second quarter of fiscal year 1944, of the Office of Alien Property Custodian; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

821. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended, to define line of duty and misconduct for pension and compensation purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

822. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting copies of the quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for each of the Department's reporting units for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

823. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Office of War Information for the fiscal year 1944 in the amount of \$5,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 328); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

824. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation for the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the fiscal year 1944 (H. Doc. No. 329); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

825. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 (H. Doc. No. 330); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

826. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report suggesting legislation, the purpose of which is to establish and centralize in the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior, the necessary facilities for the acquisition, abstracting, titling, recording, and disposition of Federally owned and controlled lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

827. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting his recommendation for the enactment of legislation designed for the purpose of eliminating the practice by subcontractors, under cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts of the United States, of paying fees or kick-backs, or of granting gifts or gratuities to employees of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee prime contractors or of other subcontractors for the purpose of securing the award of subcontracts or orders; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

828. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting copies of the information required by the Director of the Budget for the purpose of determining the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of this Department; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

829. A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Smithsonian Institution for the quarter ending December 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

830. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting the contest for a seat in the House of Representatives for the Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District of the State of Missouri; *John B. Sullivan v. Louis E. Miller* (H. Doc. No. 331); to the Committee on Elections No. 3 and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 3070. A bill to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts, to establish quotas, and for other purposes;

without amendment (Rept. No. 732). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. Report pursuant to House Resolution 30, a resolution authorizing and directing an investigation of the progress of the war effort; without amendment (Rept. No. 733). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 1279. An act to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so as to liberalize family allowances, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 734). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. S. 514. An act for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton; with amendment (Rept. No. 724). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GREEN: Committee on Claims. S. 694. An act for the relief of the W. G. Cornell Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 725). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of Missouri: Committee on Claims. S. 841. An act for the relief of J. P. Woolsey; without amendment (Rept. No. 726). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 302. A bill for the relief of Robert Griffin; with amendment (Rept. No. 727). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GREEN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1311. A bill for the relief of Dan Crotts; with amendment (Rept. No. 728). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1640. A bill for the relief of Mrs. J. D. Price; without amendment (Rept. No. 729). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GREEN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1933. A bill for the relief of Ronald A. Cox; with amendment (Rept. No. 730). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3001. A bill for the relief of James T. Rogers; without amendment (Rept. No. 731). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 3403. A bill to withdraw and restore to their previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii certain Hawaiian home lands required for use for airplane landing fields, and to amend sections 202, 203, and 207 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ELSTON of Ohio:

H. R. 3404. A bill to permit amendments and revisions of declarations of estimated tax to be made after the close of the taxable year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 3405. A bill making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds that may be distributed

by agencies of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 3406 (by request). A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended, to define line of duty and misconduct for pension and compensation purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 3407. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to reclassify terminal railway post offices," approved June 14, 1934, in order to provide higher grades for certain clerks in terminal railway post offices; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 3408. A bill to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. R. 3409. A bill relating to the penalty for substantial underestimate of the estimated tax under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 3410 (by request). A bill to create a Civil Service Court; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 3411. A bill directing the Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to make a survey of the need for a system of airports, landing fields, landing strips, highway flight strips, seaplane landing areas, and anchorages throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H. R. 3412. A bill to exclude service performed by certain real-estate salesmen from the definition of "employment" under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 171. Joint resolution to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MCGREGOR:

H. R. 3413. A bill granting a pension to Reuben Everts; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina:

H. R. 3414. A bill for the relief of Mr. Edward C. Robbins, Pineola, N. C.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3415. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Homer D. Isenhower, Sr., and Robert Isenhower, Route No. 2, Newton, N. C.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 3416. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Almira W. Gunther; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 3417. A bill for the relief of W. E. Dowdell and June Dowdell; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2724. By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Petition of J. A. Cox and 41 citizens of Auxvasse, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transporta-

tion of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2725. Also, petition of C. A. Craig and 49 citizens of Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2726. Also, petition of Mrs. Justeen Foster and 31 citizens of Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2727. Also, petition of Mrs. W. C. Huddleston and 21 citizens of Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2728. Also, petition of Mrs. Obie Wright and 51 citizens of Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2729. By Mr. PLOESER: Petition of the Aircraft Workers Lodge, No. 710, and 25 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing any enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2730. Also, petition of Peter Yanczer and 23 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing any enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2731. Also, petition of Jacob Willer and 28 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing any enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2732. Also, petition of Joseph A. Eck and 23 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2733. Also, petition of Joseph Grimm and 23 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2734. Also, petition of Theodore D. Zeiter, Jr., and 23 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2735. Also, petition of A. D. Parker and 24 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2736. Also, petition of John Koehler and 44 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2737. Also, petition of Monte F. Gummels and 40 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2738. Also, petition of Theo. R. Mayer and 20 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the

Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2739. Also, petition of Norvel H. Faulkner and 22 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2740. Also, petition of Edward A. Burger and 23 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2741. By Mr. FENTON: Petition of 2,800 citizens of Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties in Pennsylvania, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2742. By Mr. REED of Illinois: Petition of Mrs. Jessie Oldham and 27 citizens of Naperville, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2743. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of Mrs. August Jaedicke and 39 members of the Women's Missionary Society of the Evangelical Church Association, Hanover, Kans., urging the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2744. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Memorial of Capt. John C. Clark, of the One Hundred and Sixth Cavalry (Mec.), Camp Hood, Tex., and Lt. Lowell L. Wilkes, Jr., of the One Hundred and Third Signal Company, A. P. O. 470, Camp Claiborne, La., favoring Senate bill 758; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2745. Also, memorial of Bill Smart, of Palmer, Tex., and J. J. Wilms, of Dallas, Tex., favoring House bill 2350; to the Committee on Pensions.

2746. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Hammond's Seafood Restaurant, Washington, D. C., and signed by 62 citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2747. Also, petition of Gertrude A. Emswiler, of Washington, D. C., and 15 citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2748. Also, petition of Ninth and New York Avenue Lunch, Washington, D. C., and signed by 60 citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2749. Also, petition of Hughey A. Hanger, of Washington, D. C., and 20 other citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2750. Also, petition of Alberto Atwello, of Washington, D. C., and 20 other citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2751. Also, petition of Arthur O. Wildermuth and 23 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2752. Also, petition of Arthur Townsend and 38 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2753. Also, petition of the St. Louis Gasoline & Fuel Co., and signed by 30 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2754. Also, petition of Mary W. Whitlock, of St. Louis, Mo., and 60 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House

bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2755. Also, petition of Edw. Benz and 20 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the enactment of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2756. Also, petition of William Bendyke, of St. Louis, Mo., and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2757. Also, petition of William H. Steenbock, of St. Louis, Mo., and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2758. Also, petition of Edward J. O'Brien, of St. Louis, Mo., and 20 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2759. Also, petition of Edward F. Yaeger and 19 other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the enactment of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2760. Also, petition of Spencer Corless and 49 other citizens of Missouri, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2761. By Mr. CLASON: Petition of Raymond E. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., relative to establishment of a calendar of 13 months; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2762. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the secretary, Slovak Evangelical Union, Pittsburgh, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to allegiance and full faith to the President and pledge their full faith in the President and the Congress of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1943

(Legislative day of Wednesday, September 15, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Spirit of the Living God, Thou hast chosen the heart of man for Thy inmost shrine. The spangled heavens keep their dreadful order, the swelling seas stretch in mystery to far horizons, the silence of the infinite spaces awes and terrifies our minds and on earth our eyes behold tyranny, misery, poverty, man's inhumanity to man and nation lifting up sword against nation. Yet we thank Thee for the sustaining faith that we are not orphans in an empty universe: that there are no shadows back of which Thou dost not stand keeping watch above Thine own.

Forgive us that like birds upon the wing that question the air in which they fly, so in hours of doubt we have questioned Thee. Join us with those great spirits of the past who lived in dark days yet, seeing Him who is invisible, won